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OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—65, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

This company has been incorporated for the purpose of working the copper, sulphur, and lead mines upon the Great Carysfort Royalty, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, a mining lease for which has been granted by the Earl of Carysfort, for a period of 31 years, from Sept., 1857, at a royalty of 1-15th, the interest in which has been purchased by this company.

The property contained in the lease comprises 46 townlands, and extends over an area of 16,793 acres. It forms part of the Wicklow copper and sulphur district, long celebrated for its products of copper, sulphur, iron, and lead.

As to the geological formation of the property, and the details relating to the discoveries which have been made, full particulars are afforded in the reports of the mining engineers appended to the prospectus; but it may not be out of place here to state that it has been proved to demonstration that the great lode of the Wicklow district, the lode which has yielded such large profits in Ballymurrigh, Ballygahan, Cronbane, Tigrony, and Connorree, traverses the Carysfort estate.

The market value of the Ballymurrigh Mine (the Wicklow Copper Mine) shares, with £5 paid, is £142. This mine has already paid in dividends £158,875, and is now returning 60 per cent. per annum. The other mines being the property of private individuals, exact returns cannot be obtained of their produce or profits, but it is known that the Ballygahan Mine for its limited extent has been equally productive, and has paid in profits during the last 20 years fully £100,000. The Cronbane and Tigrony Mines are more extensive, and it is believed that they have yielded in profits, since the commencement of the sulphur trade, not less than £120,000. Connorree, a small mine to the east of the others, has returned not less than £40,000.

The promoters entered on this undertaking with the determination not to bring it before the public unless they were satisfied in their own minds of almost certain success. The works necessary to enable them to arrive at a decision upon this point have been carried on at a considerable expense, and under eminent advice, and they have now the satisfaction of being able to state that, in their opinion, a most valuable property is here opened up.

The capital of the Carysfort Mining Company has been fixed at £50,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 10s. each. Of these, 3200 free shares are to be allotted to the lessee and promoters, as payment for the interest in the property, in lieu of all preliminary workings and expenses whatsoever, including not only the heavy outlay for explorations, but also the law costs, the cost of registration under the Limited Liabilities Act, the Deed of Incorporation, and the advertisements and other incidental charges connected with the use of the company, so that every shilling received on the shares is applicable solely for the future purposes of the company.

A deposit of 10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and the remaining £2 will be called up as required; but no call is to be exacted 10s., and an interval of at least three months must elapse between each call.

Detailed prospectuses, mining reports, and forms of application for shares, can be had at the company's office, 65, Dame-street, Dublin; at the respective offices of the solicitors or stockbrokers to the company; and at the office of Mr. W. J. DUNFORD, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

ROLAND MINING COMPANY, DERBYSHIRE.

1000 shares, at £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share. Paid on application.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. E. B. PALMER, Stock Exchange, Chesterfield, from whom all further information may be obtained.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACKLEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47, sects. 4 and 5, 1856.

DIRECTORS.
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D. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Northampton-park, Highbury.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Esq., 14, Solesy-terrace.
C. WORTHINGTON, Esq., Cliftonville, Brighton.

(With power to add to their number.)
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SOLICITOR—William Black Barnes, Esq., 15, Cannon-street West.

RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. John Dixon, Borrowdale.

LONDON AGENT—Mr. George Chambers, Change-alley, Cornhill.

SECRETARY—Mr. T. Fuller.

OFFICES,—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

This company has been formed and registered for working the celebrated wad, or blacklead, and other minerals contained in the property. The graphite, or blacklead, technically called wad, is esteemed and known as the purest and most valuable ever discovered, and hence, during the period of its limited operations, the proprietors have been accustomed to open the mine for a few weeks in a year, during which period they realized the sum of £238,625 9s., upon an outlay of £30,682 10s. 2d., leaving a profit of £207,943 18s. 10d.

The proprietors having amassed such a fortune from the returns of blacklead, and being advanced in years, the mine was closed for the last seven years. Since the decease of the principal proprietor, it has been granted to the present promoters upon favourable terms. A vein of copper and rich silver-lead has been discovered in the company's grant, which will add considerably to the value of the mine.

The mine is worked by adit levels driven into the mountain, no machinery being required. The lead, or wad, being found in a pure state, requires no treatment on the surface, and has been sold at £2500 to £5000 per ton; the second class being used in the formation of crucibles for chemical purposes, machinery, &c., and, as expressed in an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of George II., especially for the security of this particular mine (Borrowdale), "it is found, by experience, to be necessary in the casting of bomb-shells, shot, and cannon balls."

Inspection of the mine is invited, and parties can satisfy themselves as to the proper state and condition of the mine, and the prospect of advantage to be received from it. Several of the directors and promoters have lately visited the mine, and from personal inspection are satisfied that Captain Dixon's opinion and views are based upon a good foundation. Their interview with the pencil manufacturers at Keswick was also very satisfactory.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. URE'S WORK ON CHEMISTRY, &c.

The blacklead is packed up in casks of 1 cwt. each, and deposited in the warehouses of the proprietors in London, where it is sold upon a price of from 35s. to 45s. per lb., equal to £3500 to £4500 per ton. The net produce of six weeks' working has amounted to £50,000. The mountain of Borrowdale, in which the blacklead is found, is 2000 feet high, and the entrance to the mine is 1000 ft. only below its summit.—*Dr. Ure*.

Borrowdale, or Chapelry, is in the parish of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, seven miles south-west of Keswick. This Chapelry is celebrated for the production of the finest plumbago, or blacklead, in the world. This mineral principally is called wad, embedded in grey felspar porphyry.—*Gazetteer of the World*.

REPORT.

Greta Bridge Pencil Works, Keswick, Jan. 29, 1858.—I went up to the mine, as promised, on Thursday last, and gave Capt. Dixon to understand what was required in his report for your use. You have the substance, and perhaps a little rearrangement would be of service, without altering the facts. On reference to the plans you will be the better able to do this. He had written explaining why the mine closed. The facts were these:—Mr. Barnes, having better half of the mine as owner, and holding about one-half the working shares, did not care to advance any more money after getting Robson's level to its present position, as there was a probability that, as now, of their coming on a valuable spot of wad daily; so he doubtless saw it his interest to discontinue after driving Robson's level to a certain point, their lease expiring some two or three years from the time it ceased to be worked. If any further information may be of service to you I shall be happy to render all in my power.

ROBERT WILSON.

Applications for shares to be made to the directors in the following form:—
To the Directors of Allotment of the 2400 Shares for Issue.
GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me of the £5 shares in this company, and herewith enclose you £2 being the amount of 10s. per share deposit. I also undertake to pay the amount of calls that may be made thereon, in accordance with the provisions of the company's Act of Incorporation.

Date Signature
Address

CONDITIONS.

That the deposit of 10s. per share shall be paid upon the number of shares applied for, to the credit of the directors, who bind themselves to allot the shares to the first applicants; but should the number of such exceed the number to be disposed of—viz., 2400 shares, such deposits will be returned forthwith.

Any person will be at liberty to pay up in full the amount of £5 per share, and be allowed 6 per cent. discount thereon.

Prospectuses and every information afforded at the office of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street, London.

By order of the Board, THOMAS FULLER, Sec.

• The distance from the forefield of German's vein in Jack's cross-cut to intersect Hastings' Pipe will be about 8 fms.

THE WHITTINGTON FREEHOLD ESTATE AND COLLIERY COMPANY.

Registered pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to their subscriptions.
Capital £20,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and £1 on allotment; but no further call will be made until after twelve months, when the remainder will be called at intervals of not less than six months, as and when required.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN BROWN, Esq., Rose Hill, Chesterfield, Director of the Union Bank, Sheffield.

HENRY RANGLEY, Esq., Unstone Ironworks, Sheffield.

WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., 106, Upper Thames-street, London.

F. H. PIERCE, Esq., Whittington, Chesterfield.

JOHN STANTON, Esq., M.D., Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, London.

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(With power to add.)

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Mr. Henry Osborne, Chesterfield Bank.

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OFFICES,—No. 27 A, BUCKLESBURY.

This company has been formed for the purchase of the freehold landed estate of 159 acres, together with the machinery, plant, and the coal, ironstone, and minerals under the same; as also under 119 acres of land adjoining, embracing five seams of first-rate coal, together nearly 900 acres, adapted for house, gas, coke, and manufacturing purposes. The property is situated in the parish of Whittington, near Chesterfield, on a branch of the Midland Railway, and near the Chesterfield Canal.

The colliery is raising above 750 tons per week, which are contracted for by highly respectable firms; whilst the machinery is capable of raising 1000 tons per week, and as soon as the lower seams are reached, the outlay for which is provided for in the case of £50,000, at least 2000 tons per week, independently of the ironstone.

The present returns from the land, colliery, and ironstone, after all deductions, will give a net profit of 16 per cent. to the shareholders; and when the workings are extended (within two years), nearly double that profit may be relied on.

By the arrangement for the purchase, £20,000 remains on mortgage over a period of years, and not more than £2 will be called up for the first twelve months, and £2 during the second year, beyond which it is not expected further calls will be made.

Full particulars, together with the valuations and estimates of Messrs. Jeffcock and Walker, Haslehurst, and others, and the calculations of an experienced mineral agent, will appear in the prospectus, which, with forms of application, may be had at the offices of the company, and the respective solicitors and brokers, to whom applications for shares are to be addressed.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE COAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £40,000, in 40,000 shares of £1 each, with power to increase.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share.

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and liability limited to amount of subscription.

For list of directors and officers, see prospectus.

BANKERS.
The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London.

The Branches of the National Provincial Bank of England.

The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and branches.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the coal in the four grants from the Crown, comprising about 360 acres, on which four well-known collieries, called the True Blue, Newham Bottom, Woodside, and Birchin Grove Collieries, are situated immediately contiguous to the village of Ruabon, in the Forest of Dean, together with the railway, plant, steam-engines, tram-ways, pit carts, machinery, tools, and all other necessary appliances, which, at great expense, have been lately placed upon the important properties.

These four grants adjoin each other, and contain about 2,000,000 tons of coal, of first-class bituminous character, for which there is a large demand for household, gas, and smelting purposes, and especially for raising steam. The railway affords economical transit to all the towns on the Great Western and South Wales lines of railway, and to shipping ports on the Severn.

On a yield of 250 tons of coal per day a net profit of £7181 5s. is estimated to result, being equal to a dividend of upwards of 20 per cent. on a capital of £35,000, the amount proposed to be called up at present.

The railway is a real property in itself, having a right to tollage from all minerals passing over it.

The directors of this company have much pleasure in announcing that a full and most satisfactory report as to the present state and value of the property and mines now in operation has been received from Henry T. Pews, Esq., M. Inst. M. E., and F. G. S., to whom the matter was referred, whose last employment was to examine and report upon the coal fields of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, in New South Wales.

Prospectuses, copies of Mr. Pews's and of the mining engineer's report, plans of the properties, and forms of application may be obtained on application to the secretary, 72, Old Broad-street, E.C., London, who will afford every information as to the company.

Company's offices, 72, Old Broad-street, City.

GEORGE GRANT, Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE COAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.

The DIRECTORS in order to meet the wishes of many persons who desire to become shareholders, but who did not receive the report of Mr. Pews, mining engineer, in time to apply by the 28th ult., have resolved to EXTEND THE PERIOD FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS TO TUESDAY, the 8th inst., when the register will be closed.

In the meantime every information, with prospectuses, maps, reports, and papers will be forwarded on application to GEORGE GRANT, Sec.

72, Old Broad-street, March 1, 1859.

STEAM BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Original Correspondence.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.

Sir,—A friend of mine (having seen Mr. Howe's letter in your Journal of Feb. 19) has sent me the following extract from one sent by myself to him, dated March 20, 1857, which I hope will satisfy your readers to whom the idea belongs of using hot-air from the surface for ventilating mines.

ROBERT LANCHESTER.

"Orrell, near Wigan, March 2, 1859.—Since visiting the hot-air blast at Shelton Iron-works, it has struck me, if similar means were applied on a smaller scale to the up-cast shafts of mines it would produce rarefaction more powerful and safer than with the ordinary furnace, besides an unlimited supply of hot-air easily maintained. I have not seen any allusion to this mode of ventilation from the surface, but from what I saw of the powers of the hot-air blast there is not a doubt rests with me of its efficacy."

"SAWNS," OR "ZAWNS."

Sir,—A friend of mine, on consulting me a few days since respecting the Pendine Consols Mines, St. Just, produced a map of the district by Mr. Robert Symons, of Truro. My friend then called attention to the word "zawns," which he remarked was unusual, or he must have seen the term before. Now, Sir, as this district is becoming every day more attractive to strangers, it may be useful to many residing at a distance to explain the meaning of the word. It is seldom or ever used out of St. Just, but as Mr. Symons has adopted it, and his publication is widely spread, many persons not acquainted with St. Just might be puzzled, as I remember the captain of one of our largest mines once was under the same circumstances.

"Sawns," or "zawns," then, are places on the rugged and serrated cliffs, frequently 300 ft. high, where the action of the tide has washed out the strata, and formed deep narrow passages, or channels, frequently terminating in caverns, excavated by the action of the waves and spray of the sea. These caves and channels are often on the course of the mineral veins, particularly in the parish and north coast of St. Just, where the north and south lodes, locally called "guides," run into "zawns." These places are, therefore, attentively examined by intelligent and persevering miners, and have not unfrequently led to valuable discoveries. A coasting excursion amongst these caverns ("zawns") and cliffs is one of the most exciting and instructive lessons a young miner can take to advance his professional knowledge and experience in geology, as the work is here already done for him. A word also peculiar to this district is "wragel," or "ragel," which is a hard slip, or run, in the cliff. These happen frequently on lodes, and are the signs of "zawns." Another singularly significant word or term of this locality is "bol sease," meaning the dropping of a huge rock, or portion of a rugged headland, into the sea with a great splash of the water. When properly pronounced, as a genuine St. Just man would do, with an emphasis and elongation of the last syllable, it is very expressive of the subject represented.

We digress from St. Just "zawns" and Mr. Symons's map, which, by the way, I must highly commend as being elaborate, well executed, and surprisingly correct, it forms an useful addendum to the walls of any mine adventurer or shareholder as a reference to the various lodes and mines. I hope this letter may be of service in explaining a word which I believe is little understood, except in the narrow limits of its every day use.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

MINING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LOSTWITHIEL.

Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to see a progressive work going on in this district. It is evident that this long-neglected part of our county will ere long be one of great notoriety for its mineral wealth. The old mother-mine, Fowey Consols, is opening out in this direction, the large deposits of copper in the lodes are inclining this way, many sets are taking up, and large and powerful lodes are being exposed to the eye by shodding, &c. The East Fowey Consols is being taken up, and is to be immediately wrought in real good earnest by a wealthy company. Since this mine has been abandoned, six very fine copper lodes have been laid open by shodding; one 7 ft. wide, with a beautiful greenish, quartz, spar, and large spots of grey, yellow, and black copper; in fact, this lode has quite a metallic appearance, and has a great similarity to the productive lodes at surface, as they are now so very rich in the adjoining mine, Fowey Consols; yet it is not the same, but a parallel. And not far distant the great copper lode traversing the Fowey Consols, on which nickel and other rich minerals have been produced, traverses this set, and upwards of a dozen other powerful and productive tin and copper lodes. The clay-slate or killas is precisely of the same character, the cleavage of the strata is quite the same, and the large cross-course traversing the Fowey Consols also crosses the East Fowey, and many of their productive lodes. I now believe is the man of common sense that would attempt to condemn a set of this kind? I am satisfied from what I have seen, and from a long practical experience, that this place of ground, if well explored, will be found to be as rich as its neighbour west.

Adjoining this is the Lostwithiel Mine, the same that your correspondent makes an enquiry about in your last Journal. Pray allow me to say that this set is also taken up, and some works going on. This mine, too, has a large number of powerful east and west and canter lodes traversing it; 100 ft. wide, paid to Mr. Nicholas Kendall, M.P., for the set, and I boldly affirm that never was there a set taken up with more auspicious prospects than the Lostwithiel Mine. The set is very extensive, and favourably situated, and profitable discoveries made. The facilities for extensive operations I think are unparalleled in this county, there being a large flow of water through the centre of the set, which can be brought to bear upon wheels of any reasonable height. It can be brought over one wheel near the west end of the set 50 ft. high, and from thence near the centre over another 50 ft. high to work another wheel. The men employed in the back of the set are breaking some rich copper ore, worth at least 30s. to 40s. per ton; this is in a canter, and the veins of this lode are rich for silver as well as copper. Adjoining this is the Lostwithiel Mine. There are several fine east and west lodes traversing this set. The mine is said to have been working for two years or more, but little has been done, and what operations have been carried on are useless, and a waste of money, merely driving a shallow adit on a small flat lode, with no prospect of ever finding anything in that level; they are cutting away at the wrong end of the stick, and no persuasion from any one can convince them that they are wrong. At the southern part of the set there are three or four powerful copper lodes; one very recently discovered in an adjoining field, and within 10 ft. of the set, and another 5 ft. wide, quite a metallic greenish, quartz, and large spots of grey, yellow, and black copper; a little grey and black copper—the best indications that can be of a rich deposit of copper below. I hope that some party will purchase this set off the hands it is now in, and work it effectually. I shall, if all be well, next week give a full report of North Fortescue. Before I conclude, I would say that if every party taking up sets were to act in the manner Mr. Verran has done here, there would not be so many mistakes made; he has shodded the set nearly through, and made some very important discoveries.

JOHN SETHGOUGH.

ROSEWARNE UNITED MINES, AND LEGITIMATE MINING.

Sir,—I had hoped, for a short time at least, that the various remarks on Rosewarne United Mines had ceased, and that those "unscrupulous jobbers" (in the few shares which happen to pass through such hands occasionally) had found it unprofitable to adventure further rumours of improvements or failures, which tend to influence timid adventurers. A great deal has been said about the management of Rosewarne United, and animadversions towards the pursuer for not furnishing reports, &c.; and it appears, from the remarks contained in your last publication, that Rosewarne United is again to be "raked over hot coals." Allow me to ask—What service it is likely to be to the public? or what benefit is likely to accrue to the adventure thereby? If there be party prejudice against the pursuer, why should that interfere with the adventure, or any other personal or public interest? And now, again, to ask if it can be expected that any respectable management of mining or other property should submit to give publicity to the condition of that property while there are so many with open mouth raising contradictory rumours, both in London and in Cornwall, to suit their own selfish purposes? Perhaps there are many others who, as myself, have long been adventurers in Rosewarne United, have been surprised to see the various unprincipled reports which are represented to influence the London market, and suddenly affect the price of shares; but I hope that legitimate shareholders are too sensible to notice them; for I am persuaded that it is only "jobbers" who are duped by men of their own class generally; and it is in the class of gentlemen that ought to be satisfied with the grievances so much complained of in your last Journal.

I have no doubt that Rosewarne will soon be out of the reach of those gentlemen who cannot make a bona fide purchase, and will only be dealt in by men of integrity and honour; and not on such principles as Mr. Lelean has referred to in your last Journal, that St. has been given for the call at 90, two months on. I entertain a hope, Mr. Editor, that some time hence I shall have the pleasure of reading your remarks, unbiassed by the unfounded rumours of petty jobbers, and founded on the more substantial reports of copper ore through the Ticketing Papers. I have inspected Rosewarne United, and am satisfied that the mine is capable of producing a considerable quantity of future property, therefore let us wait the result; and I should regret to see unnecessary remarks prejudicial to legitimate adventure to emanate from the columns of the Mining Journal. The insertion of these few remarks will greatly oblige—

MARCH 1. A MINING CAPTAIN, AND A SHAREHOLDER IN ROSEWARNE UNITED. (In anything we have written in reference to Rosewarne, we assure our correspondent that we have had no "party prejudice," nor the slightest personal feeling against the pursuer. We took up the question of "full and fair reports" on public grounds only. Our correspondent asks if it can be expected that any respectable management would submit to give publicity to the condition of that property while there are so many with open mouth raising contradictory rumours, &c. Will he permit us to ask him, whether "publicity" would not at once put a stop to contradictory rumours, and prevent them being made in future?)

WHEEL ADDAMS.

Sir,—We shall feel obliged by your inserting the following explanatory letters from Lieut. Watson and Mr. Cooke, which, on behalf of Capt. Nicholls, we deem perfectly satisfactory.—Tokenhouse-yard, March 3.

HANCOCK AND SHARP.

8, South-bank, Regent's-park, Feb. 26.—GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., calling on me to offer some explanation that may be satisfactory to Capt. Nicholls with reference to the remarks made by me at the last Wheel Addams meeting, "that Capt. Nicholls, from his antecedents, was about the very last man that ought to have inspected the mine." As I understand it is the word "antecedents" that is complained of, and in explanation of my use of the word, if you refer to the report in the Mining Journal you will see that I quoted it as used by the speaker immediately preceding me; but as it appears that Capt. Nicholls is of opinion the word is capable of interpretation that may be injurious to his character generally, I have no hesitation in saying that I had not the slightest intention of injuring Capt. Nicholls, of whom I have no knowledge whatever, and the antecedents alluded to by me had reference solely to the asserted fact that Capt. Nicholls and his brother had been connected with Wheel Addams when it was held by the Wheel Enxmouth Company, and unless they are proved not to be true I must adhere to my opinion, that they disqualified Capt. Nicholls from being a proper person to inspect the mine. I thank you for the courteous terms in which your letter is couched, and which has much conduced to this reply.—Messrs. Hancock and Sharp.

D. H. WATSON.

MINING OFFICE, 54, Threadneedle-street, March 1.—GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter respecting my observation at Wheel Addams meeting as to Capt. Nicholls's antecedents, I beg to assure you that I had not the most remote intention of doing Capt. Nicholls's character an injury. What I meant by my observation was, that as I understood Capt. Nicholls had been connected with the former company working Wheel Addams, for that reason he was not, in my opinion, the most proper person to inspect and report on the mine. This is all I intended to convey, and I am really sorry my using the word antecedents should have caused Capt. Nicholls any annoyance, and I cannot, after your courteous

letter to me on this subject, hesitate for one moment in withdrawing the observations I made, assuring you at the same time that had I the slightest idea the words used by me had caused the impression they seem to have done I would not have used them. I hope this will be considered satisfactory by you on behalf of Capt. Nicholls.

Messrs. Hancock and Sharp.

EDWARD COOKE.

ANGLO-FOREIGN GOLD SCHEMES.

Sir,—English companies for working gold mines in California may now be considered as subjects of history; the shareholders of the Quartz Reduction Company, which it will be remembered was raised upon the ruins of the Agua Fria, having, at their meeting on Feb. 23, passed a resolution for winding-up their affairs voluntarily. It has been indisputably proved that neither gold mining nor any enterprise connected with gold mining can be made remunerative to English companies, not so much from the absence of the elements of success as from the difficulty of inducing men entrusted with the management of such concerns to blindly obey the instructions of a London board, in the first place; from the almost impossibility of gentlemen, whether acquainted or unacquainted with mining, sitting in a comfortable city office offering practical and practicable advice to their servants on the property, in the second place; and lastly, from the difficulty of complying with the laws of the countries in which gold is worked, and at the same time realising a fair profit upon a large capital.

The history of the Agua Fria and Quartz Reduction Companies show clearly that any future undertakings of a like nature may reasonably anticipate a similar unfavourable termination, for at the meeting referred to it was remarked that mining had been tried, and proved a failure, and that, although the prospects of success from concentrating themselves to quartz-crushing operations appeared good, loss to the company had likewise been the result. It had been suggested on a former occasion that there was a chance of the company retrieving its position by the adoption of Mr. Squire's alchemical process for obtaining gold from oxides of iron; the shareholders were unanimously of opinion that they were not justified in giving the property a third trial, although no evidence was even asked for to prove that Mr. Squire's process was impracticable.

In the case of the Quartz Reduction Company, the shareholders have had the advantage of most economical management, and the winding-up will, through the liberality of Mr. Vian, the secretary, and Mr. Upward, the solicitor to the company, be effected without expense, yet it must not be forgotten that the capital of two companies have been lost on the adventure, so that future success appears, to say the least, anything but certain.

O. M.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austin-friars, on Monday, Mr. M. POUND in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN observed that the present meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of altering one of the rules, which was to the effect that instead of, as heretofore, special or special general meetings being held at the mines, "all future meetings of the shareholders, whether special or special general, shall be held at London, or in the city, or in the country, at the option of the directors."

Mr. FELL, in apposite terms, proposed the resolution seconded by Mr. VICKERS.

Mr. F. BILL proposed an amendment, to the effect that it be imperative that all future meetings be held in London.

Mr. W. CHARLES said, that whether or not it was in consonance with their rules, it was perfectly competent to hold a meeting on the mine, such being in accordance with the Statutes Court.

Mr. LEEAN suggested that the meetings should be held alternately in London and at the mines.

Mr. VICKERS suggested the possibility of circumstances arising which would make it desirable that the meetings should be held at the mines, in which case, it being left to the option of the committee, it would be competent for them to hold such meetings whenever required.

Mr. BARSTOW seconded the amendment.—The resolution was put, and carried by a show of hands and by ballot.

Mr. CHARLES read the statement of accounts to Feb. 28, as follows:—
Merchants' bills £576 3 3
Loans 44 10 0
Labour cost 52 4 9
Sundry bills 18 4 8
Dues 2 18 2—£694 0 10
Arrears of call £153 0 3
Loans 9 17 7
Cash in hand 40 5 2—203 3 0

Leaving debit balance £490 17 10

The estimated balance of liabilities over assets for the next three months was 1990s. The CHAIRMAN said, that as the committee were desirous of discharging all liabilities, it would be necessary for them to make a call.

Mr. F. BILL objected to the presence of Mr. Berry, the company's solicitor.

Mr. CHARLES had been requested to send Mr. Berry a notice convening the meeting.

Moreover, to satisfy gentlemen present that it was necessary the solicitor should attend, he might state that the proceedings which had been taken in Chancery had been attended to on behalf of the company by Mr. Berry. In consequence of that fact, it was thought advisable that he should be present to answer any questions that might be put with regard to the present state of the case, and to show the position in which they stood.

Mr. INGRAM, although under those circumstances it was necessary that his solicitor should be present, could not see the necessity of his attendance at every meeting.

The CHAIRMAN could not have been induced to take the chair had the solicitor of the company not been present.

The report of Capt. G. Reynolds was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 26.—The engine-shaft is now down about 9 fms. below the 42; the ground is favourable for sinking, and the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing tones of copper ore and munda, and looks fair for making a great improvement at the junction. The ground in the 42 cross-cut is highly mineralised, and is very rich in copper; therefore, I consider that we cannot be far distant from the lode, and, from every indication, I consider we shall intersect a very productive one. I would recommend that the 42 cross-cut be extended south, to cut the new south lode, a distance of 33 fms., which cannot fail to produce rich deposits of copper ore directly opposite that which we now have on the south lode. This lode going west in the 32 is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, again improving, and producing fine tones of copper ore, and ere long I hope to be able to report more favourably on it. We are for driving on the 42 and west, on the engine lode, by six men, to the junction of the lode gone down in the 32, which is a most promising feature, and should be continued until any hindrance is met, when it will be laid open in succession, and will tend to assist our future operations in laying open the several lodes nearer the great cross-course, which has never failed to produce rich and profitable courses of ore in this locality, and, from analogy, I consider that we stand in a very fair position, with a small outlay, to lay open a very profitable mine. I beg also to remark that we have driven nearly 40 fms. on the south lode in the 32 through profitable ground, and when we intersect the lode in the 42 we purpose sinking a winze, 12 ft. long, below the 32, to communicate with the 42, after which we shall have good ventilation, and shall be able to stop the ore ground to the best advantage. We shall sample nearly 40 tons of copper ore, and we have also about 36 tons of blende on the mine, which has been sampled, and I expect the price for the same daily.

Mr. W. CHARLES then read a letter from Capt. Reynolds, which was to the effect that should the meeting determine upon proving the points mentioned in the above report, the supply for the next four months would be moderate; but if it should be decided upon driving the cross-cut from Old Tolgus shaft north, it would cost about 150l. to put the shaft in a fit state for driving. And should the junction in the engine-shaft be arrived at, and cut water, a 10-in. lift would be required, which would cost from 60l. to 80l. The engine was consuming about 20 tons of coals per month, and the timber used was about 5 tons per month. It was estimated that at the present rate of working about 50l. per month would meet the merchants' bills, a small amount when it was needed.

The CHAIRMAN said it was necessary that a sum of money should be voted to meet the costs, and if the recommendations which had been laid before the meeting were determined upon, money would also be required for the purchase of the necessary materials.

Mr. INGRAM proposed that a call of 3l. per share be made.

Mr. TREDNICK suggested that their solicitor should explain in what position the company stood with reference to the suit, and how the Chancery proceedings would affect the company.

Mr. BERRY did not understand that objection would be made to raising money in the way proposed, but on the ground that it was raised in the way complained of in the bill.

Mr. BARSTOW would not object to any reasonable call being made, and which there was no doubt would be reasonably responded to.

Mr. BILL proposed that a call of 2l. per share be made.

The CHAIRMAN said that if Mr. Bill's proposition was decided upon there would not be money enough in hand to pay the first instalment towards the purchase of an engine.

Mr. CHARLES said that at the present time there were a number of engines in Cornwall which could be bought on most advantageous terms; but they must go with money in hand, by which they could purchase one for about one-third less than they would have to pay for a new one. In the latter case the founder's bill alone would be more than 1000l. Their agents, in whom the committee had every confidence, had very strongly urged the necessity for machinery.

Mr. LEEAN thought, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the committee should be empowered to raise the necessary funds for the purchase of an engine.

After some further conversation a call of 3l. per share was made, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed if paid before the 21st inst., Mr. F. BILL being the only dissentient.

Mr. INGRAM expressed his regret that the call could not be unanimously made, and urged Mr. BILL to withdraw his opposition.

Mr. BILL, an individual, saw no objection to adopting the proposition. He took no objection to it personally, but he did not feel justified in withdrawing an objection on the part of the interest he represented.

Mr. TREDNICK considered the opposition was merely factious, without any specific object. He (Mr. Trednick) having made certain propositions to their solicitor with reference to the proceedings that had been taken against the committee in the Court of Chancery, wished him to acquaint the shareholders present with the purport of those propositions. He contended that this bill in Chancery had been directed against him personally, with a view to injure him more than any one else. The mine would not have been worked had not his money been paid.

Mr. BERRY (the solicitor) wished to make a few observations with reference to a conversation that had passed between himself and Mr. Trednick in connection with the pending dispute. Now, Mr. Trednick is under the impression that, in consequence of a certain course which the committee had taken, proceedings had been commenced in Chancery. Mr. Trednick, therefore, proposed to return certain shares, if the company would pay him back the money he has actually paid upon those shares; he was ready to take the money, and give up the shares. The shareholders were aware that last year Mr. Trednick was supposed to be indebted to the company 820l., and that he then executed a mortgage of certain shares to secure the payment of that sum to the company. It was, however, subsequently discovered, upon the books being minutely examined, that an error had been made, and that the debt of Mr. Trednick, instead of being 820l., was really only 410l.; but the committee were not aware of that fact when they took the security, so that Mr. Trednick had not only paid 410l., but he had actually paid in hard cash 820l. to the company; and the committee, on receiving that money, stated that as there was an alleged relinquishment of certain shares upon the cost of 820l., and that as the shares which Mr. Trednick had desired to relinquish should be returned to him upon a paying 451l. in addition, instead of returning him the 410l. Mr. A. R. Oliver the plaintiff in the suit, had chosen to take a different view to that entertained by the committee. Had not this money been paid by Mr. Trednick, a much larger call would

be necessary at the present meeting, for that had been actually expended in paying the labour cost of the mine. He (Mr. Trednick) wished it to be distinctly understood that he had not been the cause of bringing the company into its present difficulty. It had arisen from a view which Mr. Oliver had chosen to take of these proceedings, to which reference had already been made; and, moreover, the committee were perfectly satisfied that they had taken too much money from Mr. Trednick.

Mr. INGRAM considered that it would be but just that they should accede to the proposition submitted by Mr. Trednick.

Mr. TREDNICK considered that he had worked the mine for six months, and that had it not been for his money the present call would have been made three months previously.

Mr. BERRY stated that Mr. Trednick wished the shareholders to understand that, if the company paid him back 861l., he would find all the shares he has had, and return them to the company; or, on the other hand, he will take the shares. It was upon these points that the suit in Chancery was proceeding.

Mr. INGRAM could not think that any shareholder would wish to deprive Mr. Trednick of his property.

Mr. BERRY said there was a manifest error in the accounts with regard to the 410l., of which neither Mr. Trednick nor the committee were aware.

Mr. TREDNICK expressed his perfect willingness to leave the matter to arbitration. Mr. BERRY had not intended that his remarks should be considered as intemperate to Mr. Oliver, but merely that shareholders should know the position in which their affairs were placed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PENDEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, Mr. W. E. D. CUMMING in the chair.

Mr. D. COHEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous one.

The CHAIRMAN said that at the previous meeting it was stated that Capt. Eddy's assay of one parcel of the ore gave a produce of 5%, and which was then considered to be too high; but he was glad to say that the result of the sale had fully proved its correctness, 90 tons having been sold at 4l. 11s. 6d. per ton, and at 30 tons at 5l. 4s. He then read the report of the committee, which stated that the statement of accounts for the two months' working showed a debit of 76l. 4s. 9d., whilst the general balance-sheet showed a credit balance of 524l. 19s. 10d. The committee congratulated the shareholders on the continued improving prospects of the mine, and they trust that the two months' ore, to be sampled in March, will more than meet the cost. The report of Captain Eddy was then read, as follows, together with the statement of accounts:—

Feb. 26.—Since our last general meeting, in December, we have driven the 94 north about 6 fathoms, lode large, and will produce 2 tons of ore to the fathom; driving for 6l. 10s. per fathom. The 94 and south is driven 8 fathoms—lode poor; we have not yet seen the granite, but we are quite convinced we have it in the shaft, and think it our duty to sink our shaft as fast as possible to prove if it is a layer or the standing junction of the granite with the killas. In No. 1 winze, below the 82, we have sunk 4 fathoms, but have not taken down any lode; this winze is sinking under the coming in of our first ore in the 70, and where the killas becomes more decomposed. In this winze we have most of the water from the north part of the mine. After this is holed from the 82 to the 94 we expect to have some good ore ground for stopping. In the 82 north we have driven these last two months 7 fathoms, through a large lode of ore from 3 to 4 feet wide; the end will produce 6 tons of ore to the fathom, and worth 26l. per fathom—driving for 6l. per fathom. In the 70 north the lode is looking very promising, but not rich; we have an improvement in the ground—driving now for 4l. 10s. per fathom. In the tributaries' pitch, below the 70, we have broken the last two months 36 fathoms of ground, which have produced 170 tons of ore, for 4s. in 1l. tribute; this pitch is still looking well, and very likely to produce a large quantity of ore. The tribute pitch in the back of the 70, working for 6s. 8d. in 1l., will produce 3 tons of ore to the fathom. The slopes in the back of the 70, and in the bottom, are producing 2 tons of ore to the fathom, and worth 8l.; stopping for 4l. We have now employed underground 56 men and boys, and at surface 48 men, boys, women, and girls, in the whole 104 on the mine. Our machinery is all in good working order, with the two skip-roads complete to the 94, and all other work prepared for sinking the lode on the 82, and on the 70. You will find by our reports and by our last assay of ore that our mine is fast improving, and has now become a paying mine, with every prospect before us of greater improvement, and I congratulate you on its having become able to meet its own expenditure. Our next sampling will be 240 tons of ore, similar in quality to the last.—W. EDDY.

Balance last audit £ 72 6 11
Copper ore sold 772 1 5
Carriage 58 3 9
Dues on ores sold included in last account 12 1 5
Allowance on merchants' bills 1 4 2—£915 7 8
Loss on two months' working (mine costs, merchants' bills, &c., being 848l. 10s. 10d., ore sold and calls, being 773l. 6s. 1d.) £ 75 4 9
Copper ore sold and credited 273 0 0
Dues on ores sold 37 16 0
Commission and interest 4 16 2—390 17 10
Leaving credit balance £524 19 10

Mr. BIRDSEY remarked that each time they met the 70m. level had been disordered, but it had always turned out well afterwards. He thought nothing could be more encouraging than their present position and prospects.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what they were going to do with the calls in arrears?

The CHAIRMAN said that he thought they must consider their calls came in very well. There was, however, one gentleman, a holder of five shares, who was several calls in arrears, but as he was in Australia it became a question whether it was not better to give him a little more time, in consideration of the length of time necessary for communicating, and more especially as the number of shares held was so insignificant.

Mr. BIRDSEY supposed the party in Australia had an agent in England, and thought the best way was to apply to such agent, and if the calls were not then paid to forfeit the shares with the assistance of the Stannaries Court.—The question was ultimately left in the hands of the committee, and the reports and accounts received and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said, although their accounts were highly satisfactory, and showed a good balance in their favour, that the balance would not be immediately available, as it was, therefore, proposed to make a call of 2s. per share, which, however, he hoped would be the last, although it was of no use disguising the fact that mining was a speculative investment, and that no one could predict the precise period at which a mine would enter the dividend list.—The call was unanimously agreed to.

Thanks were voted to Capt. Eddy for his energy and perseverance, and in consideration of the truthfulness of his reports, as also to the Chairman and Mr. Bowden, the treasurer, when the meeting separated.

DALE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, yesterday, Mr. J. PROCTOR in the chair.

Mr. J. D. BRUNTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The accounts for the quarter ending December 31 showed:—

Mine cost £693 8 3
Calls unpaid 218 4 6—£911 12 9
Balance last audit £ 22 11 3
Call 608 4 6
Lead sold 33 16 6—664 12 3
Balance (debit) £247 0 6

The calls receivable amounted to 218l. 4s. 6d.

The following report, from Capt. R. Nines, was then read:—

Feb. 28.—Since the last ordinary general meeting the 43 has been driven north about 3 fms., and on finding we did not cut the Pipe vein within that distance, together with other indications that presented themselves on the west side of the level, I thought it advisable to drive a cross-cut in that direction, and had not driven more than 6 feet before we got into ore ground, which in going through we found to be 5 feet wide; but as it did not seem to partake of the character of the Pipe, as in the levels above, it still being continued, and is now about 8 feet west of the ore ground above referred to; and I consider it would be well to continue this level some distance further, as I am not sufficiently certain that we have yet got the principal part of the Pipe vein. We have done nothing at present in the ore ground beyond driving the level or cross-cut through it; but from what we can see of it, and provided we do not cut down any more water, we may calculate on raising about 15 tons per month. I would at once recommend getting a suitable engine, the present one being quite inadequate to go any deeper, and which is so essential from the fact of copper being discovered in the bottom level, as I firmly believe that in sinking a few fathoms further it would bring us to that object for which the mine was first started—the junction of the Pipe with the Lum vein, where, in my opinion, it cannot fail to give rise in copper to a big lead, and be one of the richest mines of the day. The appearance of the tribute ground, on Johnson's lode, is much as usual, yielding some good ore.

Capt. R. NINES, in answer to questions, replied that he considered the New York engine in every respect suitable for the purposes of the mine. To remove and re-erect engine at Dale would cost about 400l., and to render it ready for efficient working would occupy about three months. An engine was indispensably required for the further prosecution of the mine; their works were limited for want of water-power. The present engine, however, would do the necessary work until the other was erected. It appeared to him that the richest part of the Pipe vein was yet to come; the indications were precisely similar to those in the Ecton Mine, which had produced 2½ millions worth of lead and copper. At the same depth as in the Ecton Mine, the Pipe split into two, one part being copper and the other lead. He thought the part of the Pipe they had passed through would become the copper branch, and the lead was still before them.

After some conversation, it was resolved that the report be adopted, and that the statement of receipts and expenditure for the quarter ending Dec. 31 be printed and circulated.

Mr. RADGER was unwilling to further advert to the refusal of that meeting to pass the accounts which were presented in June than he had already done at the previous meeting.

As

money in its possession, Messrs. Pemberton and Johnson did not make their claim. Their interest was far too large in the undertaking to in any way endanger their prospects.

Mr. Pemberton said that when the accounts were passed he would then be in a position to make a concession. He would pledge himself that when that course was taken the matter would be immediately considered, and he had no doubt that a handsome concession would be made.

Mr. LLOYD bore testimony to the integrity and straightforwardness of Messrs. Pemberton and Johnson. He had no doubt that Mr. Johnson would concur in the terms expressed by Mr. Pemberton.

Lieut. Watson stated that, after what had fallen from Mr. Pemberton, he would not press his amendment that the accounts do not pass. Shareholders must, however, see that they were in a much better position than if the accounts had been passed in June last; and, therefore, he must claim the credit of having effected the concession.

The resolution that the accounts do pass was then carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN thought their prospects would now assume a far more cheerful aspect. It was then resolved that the directors be authorized and requested to pay Messrs. Pemberton and Johnson, as representatives of the Old Dale Company, the interest on the debt (20000) due at Christmas, 1888, and that they be requested not to demand payment of the same.

After an assurance from Mr. Pemberton that neither the payment of the interest nor principal would be requested until the mine had made profits, and votes of thanks (proposed by Lieut. Watson) having been unanimously accorded to Mr. Pemberton and the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

It was understood that the New York engine would be immediately removed to Dale, and the captain was instructed to make preparations accordingly.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned first annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Thursday.

Mr. ALEXANDER MORRISON in the chair.

Mr. J. R. MORRISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The directors' and superintendent's reports, with statement of accounts, were then read, from which the following are condensed:—

Since their report of Nov. 29 the directors have been in almost weekly communication both with the local committee of management and Mr. Williams, and they have the satisfaction of believing that by both have the utmost vigilance, economy, and energy been brought to bear on the interests of the company. The prices obtained for the first consignment of ore were 40s. 14s. for one parcel, 57s. 14s. for another, and 20s. 17s. for another; and the second shipment of 2 tons was sold at Swansea at 29s. 9s. per ton. A third parcel has just arrived at Liverpool, consisting of 2 and 3 tons, with 20 to 30 per cent. of fine copper. Now that the mineral value of the company's possessions has been tested at various points, the directors have concurred with the local committee of management and Mr. Williams in the policy of concentrating their efforts on driving the adit, which it is all but certain must intersect several rich lodes, and of sinking and cross-cutting between two and three shafts of the greatest promise. Dr. C. Fremont, of Quebec, Chairman of the late Quebec and St. Francis Mining Company, now merged in the present concern, has recently visited the mine, along with the Hon. George Pemberton, of the local committee of management. Dr. Fremont's letter states that no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained without systematic workings. The balance of assets over liabilities, and the 10,000, to be called up, will be more than sufficient to bring the mine into profitable operation. The main dependence is the adit, which will necessarily involve great expenditure. Sir W. Logan thinks that the depth of the adit will probably strike the lodes, partially worked on the surface, at a point to become highly remunerative. Both Mr. Hunt, of the Geological Survey, and Sir W. Logan, agree in asserting that the adventure was no medium affair, and that if ore were met with in continuous lodes, as they thought would be the case from the indications in the different shafts, it was quite possible to become one of the most profitable undertakings in Canada. Eight or ten months will tell. The directors have to congratulate the shareholders on a written assurance from the Mayor of Leeds, for the secretary of the Magnetic Junction Railway and Navigation Company, that it is their intention to carry a branch line to the company's property. This will not only facilitate the conveyance of ore to the port of shipment, but it will give a market value to the company's forests, and assist the tillage of their cleared lands.

The report of Mr. H. Williams, the company's mining superintendent, stated that their chief mining operations up to the present time have been confined to working on two sets of the company's lands—the Harvey Hill and the Harris sets. Since May his attention has been directed to the best and cheapest mode of proving in depth the several lodes at the Harvey Hill shaft, where 11 lodes have been discovered. After carefully considering the returns likely to be obtained from superficial explorations, and calculating the costs and ultimate results, I had no alternative but to recommend the driving of Morrisson's adit, which will intersect the whole of the lodes at depths varying from 13 to 27 fms. from surface. This important work has advanced a distance of 203 ft. 9 in., and has already discovered two small lodes of about 3 to 4 in. thick each, carrying a small amount of grey sulphate copper, of very rich quality. Two grass shafts were begun on this driving with a view to expedite the work. The steam-engine has been erected between the two shafts, to be used in winding and pumping, as well as the crushing of ores and the sawing of timber for mining and building purposes. On the Harvey Hill lode, the Red Ore lode, the Brook lode, and at the Porter's shaft we have stopped altogether, during the last fall, about 30 fms., and from which, with a small amount from Harris shaft, we have forwarded from the mines for shipment about 10 tons of ore, and have now on hand piles of poor ore, skimpings, and halves, ready for crushing and dressing, which I estimate will not yield less than from 10 tons to 12 tons of 35 to 40 per cent. ore. We have also sunk the Brook lode to a depth of 6½ fms., by which we have laid open south of the shaft an extent of not less than 35 to 40 fms. of ground for stoping underneath, and which I estimate will yield about ½ ton of dressed ore per fathom, should the lode hold out as it now appears along the bottom of the stop. To the north no explorations have been made on this lode, and as the lode in that end of the shaft holds down equally as well as in the south end, I do not think I shall be over estimating 35 to 40 fms. of ground as the probable amount to be taken out also in that direction, which in the spring we shall be able to dress and prepare for market, and at a much cheaper rate than our charges on dressing were during the past year. We have also driven a cross-cut from 10 fathoms at Harvey Hill shaft a distance of more than 13 fathoms to the intersection of the Brook lode, the results of which are already known; since the 1st inst., however, it has again increased in size to about 8 inches wide, and looks more promising. The Fremont shaft has been sunk to a depth of 10 fms. from surface, the lode having increased from 9 inches to upwards of 4 ft., and carrying a large amount of gossan, with less carbonate of iron than it did nearer the surface. We have erected on the Harvey Hill set one large double house. On the Harris set our operations have been confined to the sinking of a shaft to the depth of 11 fms. 1 ft., on a most promising lode, which carried on its hanging wall, to the depth of 4 ft. at the shaft, a fine branch of grey sulphate of copper, averaging from 3 to 5 in. wide. Although our mining operations have been confined to two sets only of the company's possessions, copper ore of rich quality has been discovered in Nuthorn Hill, which lies immediately west of Harvey Hill, as well as in lands both north and south of the company's possessions, for a distance of 4 to 5 miles. There is also a lode or veins of felspar crossing the Nuthorn Hill. As regards the dressing of ore during the winter, very little can be done from the end of October to the spring. Crushing, however, can be carried on better and more expeditiously in the winter than summer. After enumerating the projects adapted for agricultural and lumbering purposes, the report states that Mr. J. Bray, the person sent out to fix and fit up the steam-engine, has worked at different mines in Cornwall and Devonshire for some years as a practical miner. His opinion of our ultimate prospects is of the most sanguine description, and that he never saw lodes better defined, or of a more kindly description, at so shallow a depth.

The accounts to December 31 showed:—	
Capital account (less calls)	£30,000 0 0
Copper ore sold	115 17 6
Local committee of management	293 0 0
Due to Messrs. Beckford and Smith	7 18 6
Bills payable	1,600 0 0
Interest and discount	28 4 0 = £32,045 0 6
Freehold land account on paid-up shares, and cash	£24,000 0 0
Preliminary expenses	320 4 3
Mine account and sundries	2,457 18 6
New adit, petty cash, plant, deposit, &c.	1,255 13 0
Balance of stores, deposit account, interest, &c.	3,062 7 11 = 31,116 3 8
Balance (credit)	£ 928 17 0

Mr. W. BOUTCHER, referring to the accounts, asked for some explanation why they had not been audited?

The CHAIRMAN replied that as the committee in Quebec had not been in operation for more than about a month or two, it had been quite impossible to obtain the vouchers for the payments of men's wages; the auditors, therefore, very properly objected to pass the accounts—that is, so far as they referred to Canada. They had, however, no doubt as to their general correctness.

Mr. C. TILLY said it was impossible to examine carefully the several items under the various heads, as the vouchers had not been placed in the hands of the auditors, for the reasons stated by the Chairman. A mistake had been made in attempting to place before the auditors the expenditure on the other side of the water. He was of the decided opinion, which was confirmed by his co-directors, that they should depute their Canadian officials to examine their accounts with the utmost care, and having done so that then they should be sent home, and again be carefully examined, previous to the same being laid before the auditors. So far as their home expenses were concerned, every item of receipt and expenditure was open to inspection. The accounts, so far as their home expenses were concerned, had been audited and passed; but as there had not been time sufficient to obtain the vouchers for men's wages, &c., in Canada, the auditors had objected to pass them.

Mr. J. L. BENNETT considered that their mining agent was responsible for those accounts, who is under the control of the local secretary on that side of the water.

The CHAIRMAN explained that there had been no committee till the old company was dissolved—it had been about a month in operation. The directors invited every enquiry, as they had the greatest reason to be quite satisfied with the state of the accounts. The auditors had refused to audit the accounts, from the absence of vouchers.

Mr. TILLY was quite satisfied they were attempting to do a great deal more than they would ever be able to perform. They ought to have been satisfied with the receipts and expenditure on this side of the water, and left the Canadian accounts to be audited by their local committee. From the necessities of the case they were obliged to be shopkeepers and storekeepers to sell provisions to the workpeople, the various items of which had been inextricably mixed up with the accounts. They had, however, decided upon putting an end to that state of things, by inducing an independent storekeeper to commence business, buying what stores the company had on hand, and dealing in them for his own profit. He had no hesitation in saying that the directors would exercise the utmost vigilance to check the accounts of the board at Quebec.

Mr. BOUTCHER complained that neither of the auditors were present.

Mr. TILLY said that as far as regarded the expenditure for the employment of capital at home, everything was perfectly clear.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated that the late company, from which the present proprietary had bought their property, had been dissolved within the last two months. They had the greatest confidence in Mr. H. Williams, but they had been compelled to adopt the course as stated by Mr. Tilly with regard to their stores, simply because that a storekeeper at the outset would not have found sufficient business to induce him to go up.

Mr. BOUTCHER suggested that in future all the weekly disbursements should be thrown into one sum, and then sent home.

In answer to a question, the CHAIRMAN stated that the company had at present about 6000 worth of ore, they had not, however, been working for copper, but they had been getting into deep levels by driving the adit.

After some further conversation, the report was adopted, and the accounts passed.

The SECRETARY then read a communication which had been received from Dr. J. L. Hall (of the board of management at Quebec), who was spoken of as a man of great practical knowledge and intelligence. It stated that the appearances at the Harvey Hill

shaft were of a promising nature. Mr. Williams, however, considers the indications of ore to be mere branches from the main lode, and he has no doubt that the directors had been informed of his intentions with regard to this shaft. In the shed above the shaft there were several tons of ore, some of which was very rich in appearance, although not yet dressed, it being impossible to do anything during the present severe weather. Referring to Morrisson's shaft, Dr. Hall stated that when advanced they would cut through many lodes, and from the general appearances he had no doubt that the results would prove remunerative. Proceeding to the west of the other lodes, the indications which there presented themselves were far beyond anything he had previously seen of the kind on the exposure of any other lode. Great quantities of greens, in some places 2 ft. in thickness, immediately under the ground presented themselves, as well as a great deal of gossan, showing a fine large lode, with variegated ore mixed with the gossan, which latter being submitted to test yielded about 30 per cent. of copper. From appearances he was confident that there was every probability of its turning out extremely rich. Harris shaft looked most promising, and from Fremont's shaft there was a considerable quantity of yellow ore, which were considered branches or leaders of the main lode; the finding of ore at this place (say 90 feet) looked very promising. Dr. Hall considered that great skill had been shown by Mr. Williams in the laying out of the various galleries at the Brook lode shaft, and the works generally reflected the greatest credit on him. Some pretty pieces of ore were shown to Dr. Hall, through which runs a seam of graphite, of which Mr. Williams has great expectations that it will increase in size and regularity, and thus become very valuable.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question from Mr. Boucher, said that some of the miners were Englishmen and some Canadians; and that there was ample labour to be obtained at a low rate. They had just sent out two Cornish miners. There were also a great many Indians employed, who worked very well. They had entire confidence in their mining agent, as he had also the committee in Quebec, he having performed his duty in the most masterly manner.

After some further conversation upon the communication of Dr. Hall, which was considered of the most satisfactory character, on the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, it was unanimously resolved that the gentlemen who now retire from the direction—Messrs. L. Bennett and J. R. Morrison, be re-elected; and Messrs. J. Alexander and Mr. H. Gladstone were also elected auditors for the year ensuing. The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in proposing that the special thanks of the company are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Herbert Williams, their mining superintendent, for the energy and intelligence with which he has hitherto carried out the works of the company, his precision and regularity as a correspondent, and his attention to the comfort and moral conduct of the workpeople.

Mr. STOBART, in seconding the proposition, bore the fullest testimony to the conduct and efficiency of Mr. Williams. He had heard him spoken of in terms of the highest praise from many private channels. The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated that Mr. Williams's salary was 3000l. a year, with a percentage on all ore raised. Mr. Williams had the fullest confidence of success. The resolution having been put, was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. LLOYD, seconded by Mr. R. PORTER, it was resolved that the future annual meetings be held on any convenient day in March.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously accorded to the Chairman, directors, and secretary for the able and energetic manner in which they have carried on the company's affairs, and responded to respectively, the proceedings terminated.

MINING NOTABILI.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL LUDCOTT sampled, on Tuesday, 54 tons of crop ore, and about 30 tons of second quality, computed to realise 13000l.

An extensive TIN STREAM WORKS is about to be commenced in the valley of St. Erth, near this place, for streaming and dressing the vast deposits of tin slimes, &c., which has been for many years accumulating there from upwards of 40 large tin mines to the south and east of Hayle river, and which from the reports of the most experienced mine agents and tin dressers of the neighbourhood can be returned at a trifling outlay, and at the price of tin of the present day, of at least 20 per cent. per annum. Full particulars of the project, &c., will shortly appear in the Journal.—Hayle, March 2.

GREAT WHEAL BADDEN has stopped both the engines, and resolved to sink a new shaft, and put up an engine further east. The consequence has been to increase the water at West Wheal Jane considerably. The policy of Bakers' adventurers is much canvassed, and as may be supposed, various opinions are freely expressed.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS, situated between Wheal Unity and Rosewarne United, bids fair soon to take a good stand amongst the dividend mines of the district. The returns from tin are increasing, and are certain to increase very much as soon as the cross-cut in the 20 and 21 fms. is completed. The chances of copper are also very good, as the Unity lode comes up to the elvan course. There is also most promising copper lode south of the Rosewarne United lode, on which they intend to open at once, and from which great things are expected. In short, the mine is a promising adventure.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—The lode in the winze and the 48 end is still looking well, and a further improvement is shortly expected. The copper lode has been again cut into in the cutting of the Tavistock Railway; it is now 14 to 15 ft. wide. Many persons have been out to see it, and I believe it has been drilled, and is considered to be the East Russell lode. If not that lode it is certainly a masterly one, and deserves a spirited trial.

THE PORKKELIS UNITED MINES are about being re-worked, under the auspices of Mr. Fred. Hill, of Helston, and Capt. Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath. The late adventurers surrendered their machinery and plant to the lords under the provisions of their sett, and they will meet the question of dues in a liberal spirit, provided they can be satisfied the ground will be effectually worked, for which purpose it is proposed to raise 60000l., in 1000 (67) shares. The mine will be conducted on the Cost-book System, with a local mining and financial management. Capt. Charles Thomas (Dolcoath), R. Kendall (Wheal Charlotte), J. B. Wilkins (Wendron), and Walter Harris (Porkellis), in a long report, state that "There are a great many valuable lodes and branches in the sett, of which four only with branches have been worked, the lowest level being 56 fms. below surface, yielding upwards of 80,000l. of tin within the last seven years. No profit has been returned, in consequence of being originally worked with insufficient machinery and inadequate means; and though within the last four years a better system has been introduced, and proper steam-power employed, sufficient time has not elapsed to repair the original mischief and properly develop the mine." "The present steam-engine, 60-in. cylinder, is quite sufficient to drain the north ground, together with the parts above recommended. There are steam-tracks, 32-in. cylinder, with 80 horse; two sets of 20 horse, steam-whirls, 18-in. cylinder, of ample power, and a large quantity of valuable materials, sufficient to resume operations with effect. We do not hesitate to recommend this sett to the attention of capitalists, and consider 60000l. will be sufficient to pay for the plant and bring the mine into good working condition."

We understand the meeting of SOUTH GARRAS, at which a dividend of 2l. per share was declared, was of a stormy character, many of the shareholders declaring the state of the mine and finances warranted a division of at least 4l. per share. The purser, however, carried his point, though not without strenuous opposition.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—The large lode in bottom of engine-shaft, in the 24, or 30 fms. from surface, is not cut through; the plat has been cut and the cross-cut driven south 5 feet, but no south wall; it is composed of quartz and mudstone, mixed lead, blende, and copper ore. Eaton's lode in the 38 fms. from surface, or 12 fms. below adit, has been taken down; it has a fine appearance, and has been cut into 2 feet; no north wall, and many kibbles of rich ore were broken therefrom on Tuesday; stones 30 lb. weight, nearly solid copper ore, coated green, are being broken from the lode; the agent describes it as a "beautiful lode." Full particulars will be given next week.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—The lode in the 40 and 50 has much improved.

DEVON WHEAL UNION COPPER MINE (close to Wheal Friendship), near Tavistock, is opening out well. There is not a doubt but it will make a great last dividend-paying mine. The copper ore sold some years ago realised 26l. per ton, when the standard was 80l. for fine copper; it is grey and black, of very rich quality. Shares are well held, and very scarce.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—I am surprised to find that such a property as this should have been so neglected by the public. There have already been five lodes discovered, three of which are of great promise; and, looking at the chances of success, I am at a loss to account for its not being vigorously prosecuted. Two fine cross-courses and a splendid elvan course traverse this sett. An adit level can be brought into the mine, which would leave fall 100 fms. of backs, and judging from all the mines in the district on the top of this hill, taking first the northernmost, Colicome Down; then going south is Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, Lascombe Mine, Wheal Crebor, East Russell, and Devon and Cornwall United. I have no hesitation in saying that if Bedford Consols is carried out with spirit there is every probability of its becoming a valuable property.

ROSEWARNE UNITED MINES.—The committee have adopted the very excellent plan of advertising for tenders for supplying materials; and which, let us hope, may be more generally adopted.

CARGOLL.—The lode is cut in the 80, and the ground softer, and more congenial for lead than when they first cut the same lode in the level above. Last week it produced nearly 4 tons of lead per fm., and is a good lode now. The 60 end has been driven, and it produced lead. This fact warrants us in concluding that south of this elvan our levels will all ultimately become productive.

We hear it is likely a piece of ground, which has unaccountably lain idle for many years, in the parish of Crowan has been taken up by a most influential party of well known first-class Cornish mine adventurers. The list we have seen comprises the names of individuals connected with the most successful mines in the county. The management is proposed to be confided to a gentleman who brought one of the most extensive undertakings in Cornwall into a state of prosperous working, to the great advantage of the mining community. We are at present not prepared to go into details, but we may announce this as one of the great speculations which will be brought under the notice of capitalists, with the sanction and under the auspices of names above suspicion, affording by their presence a sure guarantee of its genuineness, and by their participation in the adventure a proof of their professional and experienced opinions of its success. It will be remembered that Crenver, Wheal Abraham, Oatfield, &c., have in their day been great prizes. At present we say no more than that, though not a resumption of either of these mines, the sett in question is near them.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—I alluded last week to the fact of arrangements having been made for vigorously working this mine. Since then I have visited the spot and minutely examined its prospects. From my own observation, I am convinced if any one concern ever brought out in the Ashburton district gives greater promise than an other of gaining for itself a lasting notoriety, this one seems very likely of obtaining the enviable distinction. Situated as it is in the junction of granite and killas, and in the immediate locality of mines which are proved to be valuable, the Ashburton United on the south, which has returned ore to the extent of 100,000l., with others of not less important character adjoining, its situation cannot fail to strike the practical miner as being most eligible for the production of mineral. Hitherto the works carried on have been confined to opening the lodes in the eastern part of the sett, and have been attended with unusual success, one having been cut about 2½ ft. wide, composed of rich looking gossan and ore, containing it is estimated of the latter about 1 ton per fathom; this lode has now been cut in the valley about 120 fms. to the west, where it presents precisely the same beautiful appearance as in the hill above. An adit level will be at once commenced on the south of this lode, and as it will come in about 60 or 70 fms. below where the ore was first cut, it will be seen that its driving will be an object of the greatest importance, as the fact of copper having been discovered at each of the points referred to suggest that great returns may be made without any machinery whatever. Much might be written to show that the prospects of the Sigford Consols are of the most extraordinary character, but to do so would only be a waste of time; for while it would be nearly impossible to fairly represent them, a faint description of only of them would be so cheering as to be so sceptically received. A visit to the mine, however, is only re-

quired, to impress any one with the belief that the Sigford Consols will early become a concern of great value and importance.—E. W. Ashburton.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—The discovery of the new south caunter lode is considered of great importance, as it will intersect the main or Providence lode in driving east about 6 fms. more; this will take about two months. It will also intersect the main lode in sinking another 5 fms. These points always produce great quantities of tin in this district; and from their promising character great things are expected. Providence Mines and Trelyn Consols, all adjoining, never looked so well as at present.

NORTH ROSKEAR has greatly improved of late, especially in the 174.

MARK VALLEY MINING COMPANY.—A special general meeting of proprietors was held at Salisbury on the 31st inst., when it was resolved to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 1000 new shares. In his report, dated March 2, Captain Beccombe says:—"In driving the 90 fm. level west the lode continues large, and is producing good stones of copper ore. Our progress here is very slow, as we have not driven above 4 ft. during the last fortnight, in consequence of the great quantity of water still issuing from the end. In driving the cross-cut south behind this end the ground is principally capel and peach, intermixed with mudstone. There is a quantity of water still coming from the end, which indicates our approach to Mark's lode. The water in the 80 is gradually lessening. We are making fair progress in the erection of the steam-tracks, and hope to have it at work in about a fortnight from the present time. I have been underground this forenoon, and I still consider the lode in the 90 to be of a very promising character, and that it will be soon found to improve."

TRETOIL and MESSER.—The discovery is still holding good; about 4 fms. of the lode has been taken down, which has yielded nearly 10 tons of rich copper ore from junctions with Tregrails and Slyde Park lodes, and a continuation of this ore may be expected in consequence. Two other levels will reach this ore ground in a few weeks.

WHEAL ELLEN.—It is very satisfactory to notice the great progress making by this mine. The returns are now exceeding the costs, and a great improvement has this week taken place at the engine-shaft, the lode is now worth 70l. to 80l. per fm. The next sampling will be more than the last, and will leave a profit in proportion.

ROSEWARNE UNITED is certainly developing rich and splendid courses of ore. There is a long piece of ground in the 56, 70, and 80 fm. levels, very rich and payable, which from its high value must give splendid profits. The 80 west is now coming in under the rich ore in the 70, and is daily improving, worth about 2 tons per fm. As soon as the steam-whirl is got to work this will be one of the best mines in the district.

GREAT WHEAL SHEBA.—At Kelly Hall they are now driving east and west on the lode in the 20, and commenced opening the same bunch of ore, which is so productive in the back, and recently taken by a party of tributers. It appears that instructions had been given to Capt. Spargo to suspend that part, or pay for the work himself. With the shrewdness of an old tributer, he closely examined the change which had taken place in the ground, and offered to two men, who were casually seeking work, to set them the pitch for two months, or give them 6l. between them for the month's work; the men acceded, and in less than a fortnight they broke upwards of 15 tons of better quality than hitherto found there, and there is every probability of breaking 30 tons for the take. This sudden light is very likely to produce a great blaze in this locality.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—The returns of this mine are being gradually increased. The tin sold for February has realised 549s., and the costs are about 350s. per month. Several other levels are coming into ore ground, and in a few months it is expected that Par Consols copper lode will be cut in the cross-cut from the 55.

CRELAKE continues to produce 8 tons of rich copper ore per fm. in the 28 fm. level west.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.—The returns for the last month were 1159s. 4s. 9d., and the costs were 1142s. 0s. 3d. Active measures are being adopted preparatory to draining the mines to the bottom, or 126 fm. level. It is found by a report book that very rich courses of tin were wrought below the 86, in the 96, 106, and 116 fm. levels, but better was done in the 126. The western mine is opening out well in the 56, 66, and 76 fm. levels.

WHEAL AMERY, adjoining Wheal Adlam on the north, is progressing in a satisfactory manner. During the past week they have cut some branches of a promising character in the adit end, composed of blende, lead, and copper, with a little mudstone interposed. The main lode is expected to be met with very shortly.

Capt. Tonkin, of EAST WHEAL BUSTY, has resigned his situation, much to the regret of all his friends, by whom he is sincerely respected.

NORTH WHEAL BUSTY has a splendid improvement for tin. This mine has of late been doing very fairly, and is steadily but surely improving. The blende has been of very essential service in developing the mine, as every little helps, and a good ore bill for 3000l. or 4000l. is handy on pay days at a young and struggling mine. The adventurers here may justly look forward to better times. The mine warrants high expectations.

WHEAL CLIFFORD.—Little do the adventurers know of the danger the poor miners who work in this mine on the Hot lode undergo; the men are subject to most dreadful seizures of cramp, and several have occurred of an alarming character. Another very serious case happened lately; a poor fellow, named James Hooper, of Chacewater, was the subject of so violent an attack that, though medical aid was at once obtained, his life was despaired of; he passed no urine for 54 hours. It was a fearful case, almost as bad as Asiatic cholera; he is, however, now out of danger, and able again to walk about. Such are the dangers of metallic mining, in addition to accidents.

WHEAL GRENVILLE having cut rich proves South Condurrow on the south; therefore time is all that is required to lay open the lode lately discovered; the late call of 15000l. is considered ample for this purpose.

REETH CONSOLIDATED will now very soon become a dividend mine. The principal shareholders are Cornishmen, and the salaries have been curtailed to something approaching other mines; still there is room for improvement where extravagance was paid, as will be found at an early meeting, 16l. per month being a high figure for a resident clerk. The mines are now looked upon as a valuable property, and will soon figure in the Dividend List. Upwards of 200,000l. worth of tin has been sold from these mines since its working, but always at a loss, or no profit.

PENNALLS MINE.—The lode in the engine-shaft increases in size; it is now 6 ft. wide, and worth fully 80l. per fm.—a fine course of tin.

At MOLLAND there appears to be a general improvement, and especially in the 32 and 34; the end is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; and a cross-cut north a little behind the end has been driven and another lode has been intersected, producing very work; but, as the discovery only took place on Thursday, a few days are required to ascertain the extent and value of the lode.

BREA CONSOLIDATED MINES (St. Ives).—Mr. Thomas, the manager of these mines, is now on the property; his visit has been highly gratifying, as he found the captain (Taylor) had been using every exertion to forward the progress of the mine. The bunch of tin discovered is now many yards in length, continuing north, which is a most favourable indication of being near a carbon, the rugged nature of the branch favouring that opinion. The men engaged in working on it at present are earning more than double their wages; more men will be set to work here as soon as room for them is excavated. In the bottom of the shaft rich stones of tin are being raised, the best of which are kept under lock and key. By the side of the lode is a vein, composed of extremely rich tin, following its course; this, probably, will lead to a valuable bunch, as such indications are not without results. The intention of clearing up the shallow adit had been abandoned, the want of air and influx of water being serious hindrances; the adit will give good air, and enable the lode to be wrought on its course for 300 fathoms. Several parties resident in the locality are desirous of taking shares, great confidence being felt in the mine, the captain, and the management. Mr. Thomas's presence at the mine adds very materially to that impression; whilst his assiduous attendance during the rainy season and sunny days, evinces the real reality of his understanding that was of yore one of great hope to his father. Had the old men been aware of the tin now raising, the present company would never have had this good fortune now in their hands. Such are the chances of mining.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—An improvement has taken place in the 80 end, carrying a good leader of tin. There was a breakage on Monday last, but the rods have been repaired, and the shaft is in full again.

GAWTON COPPER MINE has been inspected by several agents, who report that the mine is considerably improved. The 80 going west is approaching the shut of ore gone down in the bottom of the 36, and the end in 2 or 3 fms. driving will, no doubt, meet the same course of ore.

PENNANCE CONSOLS (near Falmouth, Cornwall).—A domestic calamity to one of the principals engaged in the prosecution of this undertaking has prevented it being commenced with that energy that had been announced. Now, however, the losses are secured, the money required is paid, and all promises a speedy development of this supposed valuable piece of ground. We shall watch the proceedings with peculiar interest, as they form the *ultima thule* of mining operations in that district. Geologists and miners generally consider the site most eligible, being exactly at the junction of rocks in connection with the great granite of Constantine and Budock, whence branch elvans of considerable magnitude. The working of Pennance will probably throw some light on that hitherto enigmatic mine, Swanpool, whose large and well defined lode has so puzzled all who have examined it, being scarcely good enough to send too good to throw away. By many it is supposed to be a side lode, from which the great distance, in a large chamber and rich metallic lode; others look for rich tin at the junction of a caunter, whilst some are of opinion this fine lode will make home again, and on the other side of an elvan; most of these points will be demonstrated by the working of the Pennance Consols. Were the proprietors of both undertakings to unite and work them as combined sets they would economise time and cost, as one management would serve both companies, and search in the one would lead to the development of the other.

DEVON AND COURTEYAY MINE is now attracting more attention than any other mine, except East Wheal Russell, and is now about to be worked as proposed some years since, that is, a division of the sett, and working the western ground separately, which runs close to the East Russell sett. Every shareholder, after the meeting, will have one of those shares for one original.

At length the grant to work the OLD CARNON STREAM has been obtained by a gentleman resident on its shores. This extensive and enormously productive work has been in abeyance for some years, the Duchy of Cornwall refusing to grant the Chancery decision of Duchy and Crown rights to foreclose had been settled. The successful applicant (for there were a large number) had the promise of the sett for many years, and will now proceed to reap the advantage of his patience and knowledge. He is a practically experienced miner, but one of the most accomplished in Cornwall; and in his enterprise he is associated with a well-known and very experienced mining engineer. It is proposed to work the mine on an entirely new principle, by which much power will be economised, and considerable expense in working be avoided. It is well known that this work is of extreme antiquity, having been wrought previously to any existing records. More than 1,000,000l. worth of tin has been extracted, and its late abandonment (solely by reason of discussion in council and the very low price of tin) was proved to be more productive than at any previous period in its history. A few days were hoped to be enabled to lay a detailed account of the present proposals before our readers. We may, however, state that a small capital may be required, as very little expensive and tedious work is required. Returns may be obtained immediately made, the greatest depth required not being more than 20 fms., and tin is found in the bed of the stream. Never was stream tin scarcer, or so much in demand, as now. The produce of the Carnon was always celebrated for its purity, and of the utmost consequence to smelters in forming grain tin for dyers' purposes. We know of no speculation in tin mining holding out greater probabilities of large returns by a small outlay. The

almost superfluous to say another word; but I think it due to Capt. Nicholls state that I had not the remotest intention of injuring his professional character by my remarks at the late Wheal Adlamme meeting,—that from his antecedents he was not the proper party to have inspected the mine. If I had been reported correctly, the misunderstanding would not have occurred, as I intended to imply that from his being connected with the company who abandoned the mine he was not the most likely agent to give a disinterested report. I may add that Capt. Nicholls being an entire stranger to me, I have no means of knowing anything whatever of his abilities or character. I have, however, given the shareholders and the public the best benefit of his opinion, and time will prove whether he has been correct or not. For my own part, I am still quite willing to abide by the opinion of Capt. Nicholls as to the value of the property if properly worked; and I am satisfied that steps have been taken to carry out his suggestions, and I have the fullest confidence in their results. A considerable rise has taken place in North Bassett shares, owing to a reported improvement in the mine. I was informed at the office on Wednesday that no change in the mine had been reported there; but information reached me from another source that the lode in the 132 contained 12,000 tons of the same quality of ore as that which led to the lode in the 102, driving west from middle shaft, in the same direction as the ground water, and carrying black and malleable ore. The lode altered, letting out a small quantity of water, and not unlikely to lead to good results, as a slight discovery in any part of the mine ("and" there are many chances in the numerous cross-cuts that are being put out) would place the company in a dividend position again.

Judging from the report received from East Wheal Russell this day (Friday), it would appear that everything tends to strengthen the supposition, and in the other levels by cross-cutting. The excitement lately created is small, and the shares have been bought largely for parties in the locality of the mine. I have often, observed in the columns of the financial journals, that the property contains the same chances of a rise in intrinsic value as the normal property. Many instances have occurred of late to confirm this statement; and I feel assured that a steady investment in a few good progressive as well as dividend mines will in the end prove highly remunerative.

VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY OF FREDMONT.—Miggiadonna, Feb. 23: The lode in the lower level has now been seen for more than 8 feet in width; it is a very powerful lode, containing 2 tons of good copper ore per fathom, and a large quantity of nickelliferous pyrites; we shall now commence to drive on it in order to open ground. The lode in the wine in the main level has improved since our last report. The lode in the rise over this wine is worth about 2 tons of yellow ore per fathom, and likely to improve. The end of the main level is at present poor for copper ore, but contains a very large quantity of nickelliferous pyrites.

FROM MR. JAMES CROFTS:—If an inference may be drawn from the extraordinary activity pervading every branch of mining, the question of a continental disturbance appears to be forgotten. There is no doubt but that the aspects of the whole affair are considerably and favourably changed, and that the warlike preparations of France, which are on an enormous scale, are rather dictated by policy than necessity. The question of the future of the world is being settled with a different element of illustration, and the public will now look out for risks, and be guided by them. A favourable movement has become perceptible in the money market—*idem est*, there is much more demand for it in mercantile quarters, whilst its value remains, in consequence of its abundance, without any material advance. It may be, bearing in mind the activity of the share markets, that the abstraction of capital to feed the growing desire of the public to invest in these markets, which is becoming daily more marked, is the cause of the small amount of gold and silver, and it is, in fact, a perfectly sound and plausible explanation of the favourable change in the amount of gold and silver shares in the country, and as the determined desire to add to invest, quite irrespective of amounts, is the principal feature in the correspondence, there has never been a time when such large sums have been brought to bear upon all established dividend and progressive mines as at present; nor is any deflection to this demand likely to occur at an epoch when the business itself begins to assert its ascendancy over every other share market, the quality of the shares purchased to be better understood, and the mode of conducting the sales and purchases every day becoming sounder. Capitalists may, under the circumstances, fairly enter the market, and be tolerably sure of large returns for their outlay.

The continued success in the development of East Wharfedale is a marvellous fact, not only as regards the mine itself and the interests of the shareholders, but the influence it is exerting, or is destined to exert, over the district in which it is situated. On turning to the file of the *Mining Journal*, it will be perceived that on Feb. 5 these shares were at 100, and on Feb. 12 they were only 75, and on Feb. 19 they were 60, the price rising point; whilst between Feb. 12 and the present writing 15 days only have elapsed, and they stand at 30l. per share, or 120,000l. for the mine, instead of 32,000l., or nearly 300 per cent. advance! But when the discoveries in other mineral properties in later times are referred to (so far as the writer can testify within the period of his own experience), the subsequent action upon the shares is altogether different, inasmuch as in East Wharfedale there has, during the above period, been no relapse, but a steady rise continued to the present time. It is worthy of remark that out of the host of reports by mining agents of more or less reputation, and deemed authorities by those who employed them, not a single report has thrown a doubt upon the mine, or its capabilities of producing large masses of ore; whilst the report in particular from one of the agents of the Devon Great Consols was, in fact, more sanguine upon its merits than any other; and, therefore, rendering these reports into a more than ordinary value. It is, however, taught adventurers in mines when apparently permanent clouds overshadow their interests, in the curious fact that such was the depressed state of their property in March, 1867, that large numbers of the shares were sold at 1s. per share! The motto of mining should hence be *Nisi desperandum*; and the writer believes that capital has been lost by prematurely closing mines of fabulous amount, as it might have been used to great use in this. The demand for shares is constant, and the majority of the purchases would be on speculation, and the capital of the mine, in consequence, which an inference might be drawn, would be of its stability, may assuredly be drawn.

One of the successes is likely to emanate from the East Russell, the writer is informed from a most reliable authority, is Bedford Consols, copper, in 4000 shares. It has 27s. per share already paid-up; but chiefly owing to the depression in the market, buyers at 17s. 6d. or 18s. the price receded to 5s. or 6s., whilst there are now reported, from at least 10s. It is situated south of East Russell, and has a parallel lode of great promise, with an elvan course between them, and is precisely the mine to venture in at the moment at a heavy cost, although it has a steam-engine and ample machinery. A report of the 28th of July, however, states that the price of the mine has fallen to 10s. per part, and a decided course inclining towards the engine-shaft, which will be a real triumph in the course of sinking the next 20 or 30 fms. below adit, where good deposits of ore may be fairly expected." In other respects the report is diffuse, but highly favourable details are given of the character of the lodes discovered, and the peculiar facilities for developing them by means of the adits. Wheal Arthur is producing fine stones of ore from the 40th west, and a further improvement looked for; the shares have advanced from 4s. to 12s. or 13s. At Wheal Grenville, they have a lode in the 66th worth 48s. per fm. 33d paid for the shares, which were very recently at 27s. 6d. Wheal Grylls (in the Dividend List) is in Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, in 1024 shares, has splendid prospects, and

the shares have taken leap from 4 or 5 to 8 or 9 within a few days, but difficult to be obtained. Gumbler and St. Aubyn pay dividends bi-monthly; the last, in Jan., was 20s. and the next 27 10s. per share, just declared. 3000 per share they pay 18 per cent. per annum. Providence Mines maintain their advanced value, after having paid 18 10s. for the quarter just ended; this is at present a splendid property, whilst the shares can scarcely be obtained at 80, ex div. Brynralf Mine, it should be observed, is increased from 1000 to 2000 shares. It is anticipated that it will make early dividends; and the same is stated of Wheal Kitty (Leant). Shares in this position are worth special attention. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) advance daily in value from a similar cause, and can scarcely be obtained, although the mine is in 5000 shares; price 47. Tolvaeden Mine (copper, Marazion, Cornwall), in 6000 shares, with *nothing* paid per share (a curiosity in its way), is regularly from the advance—shares now 7 to 7½; a dividend here is also indicated to be in prospect. From Great Wheal Afries, hitherto and for some time in a drop, is now a very interesting property, the mine is in 1000 shares, and the value of the lode is reported to be fine, wide, solid ore, and shares have advanced to-day (Thursday) 20s. per share, standing at 4, buyers. The writer has received an important letter from the West of Cornwall, in which the respective merits of Rosewarne United and Rosewarne Consols are discussed, and it need not be added most favourably as to their permanence. It is also stated incidentally that Rosewarne Consols, situated between Rosewarne United and Wheal Unity, is the next best mine in the district. Does not this passage speak a volume for Wheal Unity also? Redmoor having sold 3000, worth of lead ore, a better demand may be expected for those shares, which are cheap to buy; in deed, it can scarcely be understood why they should remain so low and neglected. To the list of improvements in mines, simultaneously with a large number of others, must be added the Cornish Copper Works, Tamar, Cornwall, which, without any more, is 2800 shares, and is a very high price for their shares, quite in anticipation of success. Wheal Crebor is also doing well, having sampled 50 tons of copper ore. At Pendene, 240 tons of ore will be the next sample; at the late meeting a cull of 2s. per share was made, to put the mine completely out of debt. Will this be the last call? North Bassetts have advanced from 7 or 8 to 12, and further improvements are expected, which may justify a further rise. Tamar Consols (script) have also sprung suddenly into demand, and from 31s. a few days since are now buyers at 2. This mine is paying 3000. profit per month, and being entirely out of debt there appears still a large margin for profit; but, as is usual in all such cases, buyers are pre-occupied over selling the price, generally at a loss, and the market too, and are always more eager to buy at high than at low prices; but this should not be so, if they can find a broker to advise with, upon whose experience and judgment they can depend.

South Lady Berthad Denham Bridge in considerable demand, the former at an advanced price. No "young" mine can present better present or future prospects. Tavy Consols and Lady Bertha show no signs of a movement upwards. Tavy Consols steady at about 17s. 6d. per share. Devon and Courtenay have had a considerable advance, consequent on a sudden improvement there also, but it is reported that the set-off is about to be remodelled or separated; the advance may, therefore, arise from circumstances not yet fully explained. It is significant that the demand comes from the neighbourhood of the mine. Here must end the tale, but it remains to be seen whether the news has arrived in time to avert a further fall in the price of the 55, which is the subject of the event, if fully confirmed, will very materially improve even the present value of the mine, whilst the shares leave off to-day (Friday) at 30½, buyers. An improvement has also taken place in Dale Mine, which appears important, they having cut into copper in the 43. The writer has received this information verbally from the agent of the mine. It may, of course, be depended upon, especially as it is backed, not only by a demand for the shares (both 15s. and 20s., paid up), but also by the withdrawal of others the writer has on hand from the market. Copper in Dale is, undoubtedly, very significant, the Ecton Mine being essentially of that mineral, although lead was first found in exploring the "Pipe."

The writer, without displaying fastidiousness, or wishing it to be understood that any species of dictation is intended, has to suggest to some who may be contemplating investments in mines, or other stocks, that a profuse correspondence is not what he seeks for; and in making this remark he alludes to being constantly addressed by parties with enquiries for information in mines, with a view to immediate investment, which prove to be, in many cases, either idle or insincere; whilst in others it has been nearly as possible perceptible that a pretended buyer of shares is, *de facto*, a seller. Others are in the habit of dispatching a kind of circular by the same post to different brokers to buy or sell, imagining probably that by such means they will get at the lowest and highest prices of shares; whilst the practical effect of the competition thus created by themselves is so to raise or depress the market from simultaneous enquiry that just the contrary effects to those intended are produced. The writer will continue to give the public the soundest advice on mining investment, but he trusts only those who will apply to him who really and *bona fide* contemplate business.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—For several years there has not been so much activity in the market as at the present time, consequent on improvements having taken place in several mines, the most important of which is at East Wheal Russell. The future samplings from this mine will, I hope, prove that the Tavistock district is no unworthy of notice; although it must be admitted that great disappointments have been met with hereafter from the partial failure of some mines, the activity that was a feature in the period in which the Tavistock district was first connected with copper mining, particularly with this and the Calstock district, I am pleased to witness the prosperity that again appears to be dawning upon each of them; and if a fair trial be afforded,—by working the mines in a miner-like way, by sinking the shafts and extending levels without having recourse to stopping all the ore away as fast as it is discovered,—from the Tavistock district, I have no doubt that very great results will be obtained in the mining districts. I have no desire, however, to raise high expectations about all the mines in the district on account of the great discovery at East Wheal Russell, for ex-

South Caradon still maintains its position, as being about the best mine in the list. There are some, it is true, that pay a higher rate of interest on current price, but there appears to be a degree of certainty of continued prosperity in this property; when the shares were less than 400*l*. I advised the purchase of them, and nothing but a reaction in the value of money can, I think, prevent them advancing to 500*l*. West Seton is acknowledged to be the best mine in the West of Cornwall, and for permanency of character I know of no better. These are high priced shares, and not within the reach of parties having small sums to invest. But West Caradon, West Trevelyan, Wheel Major, Wheel, South Devon, South Cambier and Aubyn, Great South Devon, West Seton, and all the remaining good mines, are at present low priced, and with the reach of parties having sums varying from 50*l*. to 100*l*. to invest. Tordidden, Wheel Grylls, North Basset, West Far, West Fowey, North Robert, Tamar Consols, and St. Day United, are mines that I should select, as it is highly probable the most of them, if not all, will pay dividends during the present year. Wheel Unity, Great Hwas, Tolcarne, North Grouse, Kelly Bray, Wheel Grenville, and Wheel Addams, will all advance in price, and are good shares to buy. So much having been said about the latter mine, it would be

The daily reports continue to confirm the statements received during the past week of the great improvement and discovery made at East Whetall Russell, and the desire to see the extent of the course of ore developed appears to be surpassed by the anxiety to possess shares, hence the continual rise which daily takes place. Whether the discovery becomes permanent or not, it establishes the fact that the main body of the locality have not been wrought to such a depth where copper ore is usually found. The effect has been a very considerable influence on nearly all the adjoining mines, by a demand for shares, and an advance in price.

Crelake, to which attention was drawn about 18 months since, by the discovery of the main stones of copper ore found in the River Tavy, which is a tributary of the Taw. The mine looked upon with considerable hope, particularly as the lode in the 28 west when last worked was 100 ft. thick, and the ore in the 28 west was 12 ft. thick. It was estimated that on this day is equally productive. Contiguous to which sett is the United Mines (Tavistock), where some few years since a very rich course of tin was discovered, and created great excitement in the neighbourhood, and although these mines are now worked at a loss, it is believed that spirit which the prospects demand, especially as they have now a rich course of tin in the 48 ft. level, it is hoped that the proprietors will perceive the policy of more spirited exertions.

We generally find that when our Tavistock friends desire the option of shares per return of post that some discovery has taken place in the mine, therefore we may conclude that the Tavistock friends are not disappointed. The Tavistock friends have taken place from the enquiry made this morning (Thursday) that some improvement has taken place in Devon and Courtney Mine shares, which were quoted at 12s. 6d. to 15s., have found

An official intimation from the Worthli Company, that the 30,000 forfeited shares will only be dealt with by the sanction of a general meeting, must be satisfactory to the shareholders generally, especially as a rumour of a prejudicial character prevailed as to the intended disposition of the forfeited shares.

Notwithstanding the *proposals* and the vigorous paper warfare which has taken place upon the subject, Whal Admans, we are inclined to withhold an anticipatory opinion, and wait patiently a few weeks longer for the subsiding of the water, which is positively stated to be the case, and that some good ore ground has been opened in the 40 fm. level: 17 tons of lead, realising 111.11s. 6d. per ton, and a silver blende of 100 lbs. per ton, have been obtained from the 40 fm. level (Saturday).

at \$7, 28¢, each share, and the statement made last week, recommending Builer and Bertha shares at 31¢ per 1200th share, adding that there was 1200¢. in hand, and "a rich lode of black and yellow ore was discovered by the late company," &c. To allow such a representation to pass unnoticed would be a severe reflection on the "Corner," for we believe that the desire of all who are legitimately and honourably interested in the mine is to devote any intention to the representation. We are not disposed to believe that such an attempt based on reality and truth, but rather that the statement is in anticipation, or the harbinger of what the financial position and prospects of the mine may ultimately prove. The decision have not as yet been handed over, nor the purchase completed (March 4), consequently we cannot comprehend a newly constituted company to be legally or equitably in a position to sell at so great a premium what they do not possess. The representation is meriting a spirited trial, and we are sure that the shaft as represented as containing what any miner would call a "rich lode."

Feb. 29—A large United sold last week 2500¢. worth of tin; these mines are rapidly pro-

pressing towards a dividend state, and generally considered worth special attention. The West Devon Consols (formerly Wheal Williams) has been taken up by a very successful and influential party at Liverpool. The fact that the mine is a very rich and productive one, and runs through the vein, has been cut on the western side of the great cross-course on the Cornish side of the Tamar, and but little worked upon, and now the most vigorous efforts will be made to discover that rich and productive lode.

At Great Sheba Consols a valuable lode has been cut in the shaft at Kelly Hall, in the western part of the mine, and from present appearance there is every reason to anticipate a permanent discovery.

It is, however, to be remembered, and is in demand at an advanced price.

The lode recently cut in the 90, at Marke Valley, continues to produce rich stones of ore, and they daily expect to cut the same course of ore gone down from the level above. Gnomena is considered a very good speculation in the locality. They are driving east in expectation to meet the South Caradon lodes, and if met, cut productive (as there is every reason to believe they will be) the shares will advance to a high figure. Crowium is progressing very satisfactorily, rich branches of lead ore dipping into the lode are being frequently met with, but the great object to be attained is the gritstone.

The mania for East Russell shares prevails to an astonishing rate at Tavistock. We learn that some important discovery has taken place at Wheal Ash, which some years since was a portion of what is now called United Mines (Tavistock).

SATURDAY—Generally, Saturdays are not very busy days, but there was considerable animation in the market in consequence of the demand for East Russe to sell. Wheel Edward, Arthur, West Pat, and other mines, especially in the locality of the former. Several leading and dividend mines were also in request. The following have been negotiated:—East Russe, 215 to 225; West Carleton, 88 to 90; Rosewater, 70 to 75; Gladstone, 75 to 80; West Pat, 20 to 22; Lucdot, 3; Cook, 3; Kitchen, 5 to 5½; Brynast, 55 to 5½ (per 2000th share); West Pat, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Hingham Down, 4 to 4½; Wheel Arthur, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; The Crowther, 1; Tamarit Consoles, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; North Roskare, 28 to 30.

MONDAY.—Nowithstanding this being settling day for shares there was a very active market, and East Russell maintained a good demand at advanced prices. United Edward were also in request, and a number of shares changed hands; Gawston were in demand, whilst several of the dividend mines fell and ready buyers were scarce. The done shares were as follows:—United, 5s to 6 1/2s; West, 3s to 3 1/2s; Wheat, 1 1/2s to 1 3/4s; Great Bassett, 2 1/2s to 2 3/4s; Mar. Ann, 4s to 4 1/2s; Hingston Down, 3 1/2s to 4; Edward, 3 1/4s to 3 1/2s; Tamar Colons, 28s. to 30s; Margery, 8 1/2s to 8 3/4s; Crebor, 7 1/2s to 1; Great Alfred, 3 1/4s to 3 1/2s; Wheat Union, 1 1/4s to 1 1/2s; Marke Valley, 2 1/2s to 2 3/4s; Holmbush, 1 1/4s.

TUESDAY.—The market continues very active, the "Corner" animated, and all its frequenters appear industriously engaged in legitimate business, if we may judge from the numerous entries being made in the purple and red-backed parallelogram books which are used for noting transactions or business done. East Russell still commands ready buyers, the shares having an upward movement; Edward, Butler and Bassett, Margaret, and Providence show shares moving up. West Canada still has a keen market, the shares being in demand, 7 1/2; Hingston Down, 3 3/4; Wheel Crebore, 7 1/2; North Roskear, 25 1/2; 30; Telavray, 30 to 32; Tolvaldsen 6 1/2 to 7; Great Alford, 8 3/4; Wheel Unity, 1 to 1 1/4; Tamar Consoles, 30s.; Tahidy 1 to 1 1/4; Worthing are quiet; North Rhine in request; Holmbush, 20s. to 20; Lady Bertha, 10s. to 17s.; Arthur, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; Wheel Unity, 20s. to 21s.

WEDNESDAY.—East Russell still in request, and have been done at 26½ to 27½; Edward appear to have found some patrons, there being buyers at 3¼; Tama cows were done at improved prices, 81, to 32s. 6d.; Treiawny found buyers at 31s. North Bassett, a little in demand at 8; Holmush, at 1½ to 1¼; West Far, which were freely picked up last Friday at 25s. and 26s., were offered at 22s. 6d.; Wheal Addams were sought for at 15s. 6d., and a few transactions took place; a sudden enquiry for Sortridge arose up at 14s. and 15s.; buyers Bryntal, 5 to 5¼; Herodstall, 7 to 7½.

THURSDAY.—Last Russell shares continue in demand, as well as adavance in price, the reports confirming former advance. A demand for Devon and Courtenay shares took place, but without any information as to a discovery; they were quoted at 12s. 6d. to 15s. a few days since, and changed hands to-day at 20s., 25s., 30s. and 35s. respectively. The 34s. Russell was the most sought for, and the highest price for it, in anticipation of an improvement in the 200 ft. level. Wheel Grenville has improved to 35s.; buyers. Tamar Consols were better, closing at 32s. West Caradon, 70; Providence, 75 to 80; Wheel Margaret, 50 to 55; Wheel Arthur, 54 to 56; St. Day United, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Wheel Edward, 33s. to 35s.; Wheel John, 35s. 15s. to 17s.; Lady Victoria, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; and the 36s. Russell, 36s. to 37s. 6d.

FRIDAY.—The market to-day assumed a very animated appearance, and the demand for shares in the following mines continued very brisk throughout the day. East Russell shares as usual in request, price 30, sellers. The market appears not quite so firm. Devon and Courtenay were considerably in demand, and shares rose to 35s., and left off buyers. Great Alfred shares were sought for at 35s. to 4, and left off buyers, at 4½. Tamar Consols have been in demand, and freely purchased at 33s. to 34s. Lady Bertha, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. North Bassett flatter to-day. When Addams were in request, at 16s. to 17s. Value of Towy done at 11s. 6d. Wheel Edward, 38½ to 39½; Wheel Arthur, 11s. to 12s.; Wheel Mary Ann, 47½ to 48½; North Western Robert, 3; Holmbush, 22s.

"HUMBUG" AND MINING.—At first sight it would appear difficult to trace any connection between Barnum and mining enterprise, yet one cannot listen to the lecture of this prince of humbugs without concluding that legitimate mining and mining enterprise are just what Barnum needs, just what the fate and energy of those whom the world brands as humbugs is only seriously condemned by men who do not possess those very necessary business qualifications, and we cannot help thinking that the patience and perseverance which invariably ensures success in mining enterprise is denounced as unbearable by those only who are more than ordinarily deficient of the latter quality. Again, Barnum says that humbug is permissible so long as the public lose nothing by it; thus if you have an article honestly worth twelve pence to sell for one shilling you may resort to any amount of humbug to sell it, and, as the public are not likely to be deceived, the humbug will do no harm, so long as the amount of humbug will cause a permanent sale, and the humbug is sure to be ruined. So with mining those who invest in well-selected mines, and rely upon the results obtainable from legitimate mining for their profit, invariably succeed, whilst those depending on the variation in the market price of shares have, of course, only a speculation to depend upon; hence the reason for the complaint that mining is unprofitable, so often heard in some quarters.—the self-styled adventurers possess neither tact nor perseverance, and demanding one shilling for what is worth but eleven pence, share the fate of humbugs who adopt a similar course, and then resort to attacks upon mining as an industry, in the same manner as the business-like and energetic, the energetic and persevering tradesmen whom Barnum styles "legitimate humbugs."

BRITISH MINES.

CARADON CONDS.—W. Rich, March 1: The lode at Thomassin's shaft is still divided in two parts. The north part is 12 in. wide, without any alteration worthy of notice since last reported on. The south part has an improving appearance, and now shows good spots of yellow ore, intermixed with peach and fluor-spar. The sinking of the shaft is being pushed on with all possible dispatch.

at the 20, on the course of the lode (Kelly Brn), and shall take it down next week when I have no doubt we shall find it to our satisfaction.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 2: Lyle's shaft is sunk to the 100; the men are now employed in cutting plat and bringing down the skip-road. In the 3 east of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 west the

present average. It is adit level to drive west of Brian's shaft to two men, at 10s. Lode large, but no ore. A pitch over the 24, on the south lode, 30 fms. west of engine-shaft, to two men, at 12s. in 17., yielded last month 1 ton of good quality ore, and will yield similar quantity for the present. A pitch over the 10, 5 fms. west of engine-shaft, to four men, at 10s. in 17., yielded last month 2 tons of ore, and will for the present

2½ tons. The quantity of ore raised for the past month was about 18 tons, and a similar quantity may be expected for the present month. In looking at the matter throughout, I think I may safely report that our prospects are somewhat improved. All our surface works are going on satisfactorily.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, March 2: Last Saturday being our setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 41, to be driven east, on the south part of the lode, by four men, stented the month, at 15s. per fm.; the 41, to be driven west, on the south part of the lode, by four men, stented the month, at 15s. per fm.; there is no alteration in either of these ends. The 30, to be driven west, by four men, stented the month, at 9s. per fm.; this end is not so productive—now worth 12s. per fm.; the 30, to be driven east, by four men, stented the month, at 12s. per fm.; there is no alteration in this end—still worth 7s. 10s. Carter's stopes in the bottom of the 20, east of the winze, are not so good—now worth 20s. per fm.; stoping by four men, stented the month, at 3s. 10s. per fathom. Gray's winze, in the bottom of the 20 east, to be sunk by four men, stented the month, at 10s. per fm.; this winze is now dry, and is, as last reported, worth 7s. 10s. per fm.; the 20, to be driven east, by two men, stented the month, at 9s. 10s. per fm.; this end is still producing stones of ore, but worth nothing to value. There is no alteration in the tribad pitches, except Robin's, which is at present poor.

—J. Metherell, March 3: Gray's winze is very much improved; I have lengthened the same to 13 ft., 6 ft. of which, from the eastern end, is worth 6 tons or 30s. per fm.; the western end of the same is poor, therefore it will average 3 tons for the length; this shoot seems to take a weaker dip; if so, in sinking a little deeper we shall have all the length of the winze. We shall sample on Monday next, No. 1 parcel, about 103 tons; No. 2, 42; total, 145 tons.

LEWES.—Wm. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, March 1: In the 130, east of skip-shaft, the lode is large and letting out more water; the same remarks will apply to the 130 west of the shaft. The 120 is still in hard ground; here we expect an early improvement, as this end is not more than 2 fms. from the point of horse. The 120 east, on the south lode, is worth 10s. per fm. The No. 1 winze is just communicated from the 110 to the 120; we shall now begin to stop east and west on a lode worth 30s. per fm.

MERLTON.—W. Sandoe, March 3: There is no particular change in this mine since my last report. Our bargains are progressing very favourably, and the lode in each bargain is maintaining its promising character. We have commenced dressing, and shall prepare a small parcel of ore for sale as soon as we possibly can.

MOLLAND.—Thos. Bennett, March 2: The lode in the 32 west is improving, the branches having fallen together; the lode is more compact, producing saving work occasionally; set to two men, 1 fathom, at 5s. 5s. In the same level east the lode is very large and promising, and will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The men are now cross-cutting north a few fathoms behind the end, to ascertain whether a north lode has formed a junction with the lode on which the level has been driven; the ground here being good, I calculate this will be proved in the course of a fortnight; set to six men, 1 fathom, at 4s. 10s. The stopes in the back of this level are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; very little ground, however, has been stoped here in the past week, the men having been taking down a branch of ore which went off in the side, and which has paid for taking down; set to four men, 2 fms., at 3s. per fm. The lode in the 20 east having been found poor, the men have been placed to cross-cut north, to ascertain if any more lode is standing in that direction.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Feb. 28: The stopes on the vein, No. 1, is too poor at present to pay, and I shall place the men on the cross-cut on Monday. No. 2 stopes is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm., and the end on the Sun string 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The cross-cut continues easy; driven from the level towards the Sun string 7 fms. 2 ft. The stopes on the vein is set to two men, 2 fms., at 60s. The Sun string to two men to drive, at 95s. per fm., 1 fm. The cross-cut is set to two men, while the ground keeps easy, at 32s. per fm. I expect we shall reach the string in about three weeks.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, March 2: The lode at Carr's engine-shaft is at present small, and not rich; but, judging from other parts of the mine, I believe it will soon open, and become as productive as it was before. In the 60 west the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. No lode has yet been taken down in the 60 east. In the 50 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing a little ore. The lode in the 40, east of the cross-cut, is about 1 ft. wide, containing stones of rich yellow copper ore; several branches of quartz and copper are approaching this lode, and will, no doubt, catch it when they form a junction, which will be in about 6 ft. further driving; the lode in the winze in this level is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. The pitch in the 60 is looking well, and producing a good quantity of ore.

NEW WHEEL VALDON.—P. Floyd, March 1: Since my last report we have cut Millpool standard lode by driving through the great elvan course; we can see it about 1 ft. wide, but have not yet cut through it so as to ascertain its real value; we shall be able to inform you further on this in a few days. We have fixed the footway to the 20, and are busily engaged clearing the same, in order to put 20 men to stop the tin ground in the back of this level. We intend to resume sinking the new shaft and driving the 12 west on Tolvalden lode. We have a pair of men clearing the adit level, and intend to complete it in a short time, when we intend to drive east and west on Wheel Charlotte lode. We have given notice to tinners to attend here on the same day that they sample at the adjoining mine (Wheel Grylls), when we intend to sample all the tinstone now broken on the mine.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, March 1: In the 132, west of the flat-roof shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the same level, east of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 102, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE.—T. Broomhead, March 3: We have the water in fork at the new engine-shaft at Calver South, and are now ready to commence sinking.

NORTH FRANCES.—John Moyle: Eales's shaft is now 3 fms. below the 72; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and granite, unproductive. We intend to continue its sinking until next Friday, and then we shall fix the plunger lift at the 72 ft. level. The 72 is driving west of Eales's by four men, at 45s. per fm. The lode is 8 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, peach, and small deposits of soft grey and black ore of a very promising appearance, but not enough to value; we are driving the end on the south part of the lode, carrying it about 5 ft. wide, and cut into the north wall at about every 2 fms. In the 60 cross-cut, west of Eales's, the ground seems to indicate that we are getting nearer the lode. The 36, west of Eales's, is driving at 4s. 10s. per fm. The lode is 5 ft. wide, with spots of grey ore, not to value. We expected to have cut the cross-course as seen at the surface ore now, and being rather doubtful whether we had mistaken it I put the men to cut through the south wall for about 8 ft. back from the present end, but saw no signs of any cross-head. The men are again driving on the course of the lode. This end is 115 fms. west of the shaft. Hunt's shaft is about 26 fms. under the surface. The character of the ground is similar to that described in my last report, but the water is abated.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffett: We have made very good progress in clearing the adits; we have also cleared up two shafts in the mine, and have been down to the level of the 5 ft. level below; we could not go in either end, but we found the greatest part of the backs worked away; we could not go to the deep adit level, the water being too high from the rubbish in the adit. We brought up several samples of the lode, which we found standing, it is worth for tin 10s. per 100 sacks. There is not the least doubt, when the mine is cleared up, but that we shall find a large quantity of ground which will pay well for working. I hope to have a ladder-run from surface to the shallow adit by to-morrow, when we shall commence clearing levels, &c.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 1: The lode to-day in the 27 south is 2½ ft. wide, mixed throughout with lead, and better than we have ever seen it; in the 27 north the lode is again opening out, and yielding balls of ore. No alteration in the other parts of the mine since last report.

NORTH WHEEL ROBERT.—Wm. Godden, Feb. 26: We have this morning intersected one of the south lodes in the western cross-cut south in the 30, at the eastern end; so far as seen its size is about 1½ ft. wide, underlying north 29 in. in a fathom, composed of quartz, capel, peach, and mudic, with good spots of copper ore; the most promising lode in the mine so near the cross-cut. We shall still continue to drive south to see the south lode which we are now driving on east of trial shaft. The lode in the latter end has greatly improved the last two days, and shows good indications for further improvement; the lode now is worth 1 ton of good ore per fm. The latter lode in the south cross-cut, south of Trial shaft, is 6 fms. south of the above-named lode; if not more than 6 fathoms south at the eastern mine it will soon be reached, as the ground is so goodly good to drive in. We have not taken down any more lode in the 52 east, east of Gorman's winze, since you were advised of its value; we have been deusing the lode, which will be taken down next week, when you shall be advised of its size and value. We shall set the 52 east to drive west of trial shaft next week, when more of the lode will be taken down, as well as in the end above named. The ore weighed at the quay yesterday was as follows:—No. 1, 78 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs.; No. 2, 74 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs.; and No. 3, 55 tons 9 cwt. = 207 tons 15 cwt.; over computed weight, 3 tons 15 cwt.

—J. Richards, March 3: Murchison's Engine-shaft: In the 62 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing mudic, quartz, capel, and stones of ore occasionally. The rise in the back of the 52 west, on the south part of the lode, is communicated with Brooks's winze below the 42. The lode at point for communication is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 42 west, east of Carter's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is intersected and cut through; it is 18 in. wide, composed of mudic, quartz, peach, capel, and stones of ore, and is very promising. It is intended to continue the cross-cut in the same direction for intersection of the main south lode. The ground is favourable for progress. In the 30 cross-cut north the ground is also favourable for driving. In the 30 cross-cut south, on the eastern cross-course, nothing has yet been met with—Trial shaft: In the 52 the cutting of tip-plate, tramroad, &c., is complete, and the shaft again in regular communication with the 52 east, and driven 2 fms., but as yet no lode has been taken down. In the 52 west, east of Gorman's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 52, east of Gorman's winze, the lode is a good course of ore, worth 4 tons per fm.—South Lode: In the 42 west the lode is unproductive. In the 42 east the lode is improved, and is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.

OKEL TOR.—Wm. B. Collom, March 1: In the 50 east we are driving on the ore part of the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, and for this size it is a most excellent lode; since the discovery of the ore in this level there has been driven 3 fathoms on it, which has yielded full 20 tons, worth 5s. per ton, and the lode in the end continues to increase in size and productiveness; the price now given for driving is 12s. per fm. In the 65 east the men are driving by the side of the lode, until the winze from the 50 communicates with the 65, which work will be completed in about a fortnight, when there will be a large piece of productive lode in the level and winze to strip down. The winze sinking below the 50 is down 12½ fms. towards the 65. In the 60 cross-cut, driving south-east and north, the ground in both levels continues favourable for driving.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—J. Carpenter, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, Feb. 26: We set the following bargains yesterday:—The 120, east and west, on engine-shaft, to 12 men, at 25s. per fathom; the lode is large in these ends, and producing stamping work for the engine; the 90 west, on engine-shaft, to six men, at 12s. per fathom; the lode is 6 ft. wide, of a very promising character, at present producing a little tin—not to value. The 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, to six men, at 19s. per fathom; the lode in this end as it leaves the cross-course is getting more settled, at present producing low price work for tin. The 90 east, on cross-course, west from engine-shaft, on Skimmer's lode, to two men, at 12s. per fathom, at present poor. The 60 cross-cut to drive north-west from engine-shaft, to four men, at 20s. per fathom. The 55 east, on new lode, to four men, at 4s. per fathom; the lode in this end is split, and in disorderly ground, we are driving on the north part of the lode; the ground is softer for driving, and letting out a large quantity of water, unproductive. The 55 cross-cut to drive south from engine-shaft, on the cross-course, to six men, at 6s. per fathom. The winze in the 55, on the north part of the engine lode, east from engine-shaft, to six men, at 16s. 10s. per fathom: we expect when this winze is holed to the 68 it will open a large piece of tribute ground. Cobler's shaft to sink below the 47, on Skimmer's lode, to six men, at 15s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is about 20 ft. wide, producing low price stamping work. The 47 to drive west from Cobler's shaft, on Skimmer's lode, to two men, at 5s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work of low quality. The 40 cross-cut to drive south from Briggs's shaft, on the cross-course, to four men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom. The 25 cross-cut to drive south from Briggs's shaft, to six men, at 15s. per fathom. Also, 25 pitches on tribute to 97 men, varying from 5s. 6d. to 12s. in 17. We sold on Thursday 13 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. of black tin for 9487. 16s. 3d.

PENHALDARVA.—John Pope, Feb. 26: The engine-shaft is below the 20 fathom level 16 fms. 9 in., lode very promising, about 3 feet on the east part producing good stones of lead, which appear to improve in sinking; set to nine men, at 18s. per fm. The 20, north of engine-shaft, is producing good stones of lead, which has improved in the last 6 ft. driving; set to three men and two boys, at 2s. 18s. per fm. In the 20, south of engine-shaft, the lode is large, producing occasional stones of lead, but nothing to value; set to two men and two boys, at 3s. 4s. per fm. In the 10, south of engine-shaft, the lode is unproductive, but the stratum is very much improved, and congenial for making lead and tin. I expect some improvement for the better shortly; set to two men, at 1s. 15s. per fm. We have suspended the 10 north for the present for the purpose of rising against an old shaft, which we expect to hole in the course of the present month for the purpose of ventilation, &c.; after this is accomplished we shall at once resume driving on the lode; set to three men, at 3s. 4s. per fm. Eva's stopes, north of Mitchell's winze, will produce 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; set to two men, at 30s. per fm. Uren's stopes, south of Treasie's winze, will produce 4 cwt. of lead per fm. Vignus's stopes, north of Treasie's winze, will produce 3 cwt. of lead per fm.; set to four men, at 17s. 6d. per fm. As soon as the cost is made up you shall have your printed forms forwarded in due course, stating every particular, according to your request, monthly.—F. S. I expect we shall be at the 40 in the next two months.

PENHALD SILVER-LEAD.—J. Jenkins, March 1: I have not much alteration to mention; our stopes on Bob's lode continues nearly the same, rather improving for some feet, otherwise Owen's lode or end is much improved, it has been improving for some feet, yesterday I looked better than it has since we commenced driving on it, and very promising for a further improvement. The stopes on Jeffery's lode west is not quite so good as it was some part of last week, and we shall not be able to do much more here before the stuff is cleared. I shall put the two men on Jeffery's lode east to make some discoveries on it, and I hope our labourers will be crowned with success. I have put on an extra hand to-day, and I shall put on another to-morrow for wheeling. I hope we shall get a good deal of stuff this week; I suppose we have from 800 to 1000 tubbles now broken underground, or it may be more, and it is high time for us to begin to build our washing kilns, and get our floors in order; we have a great deal of work to do to get everything in proper trim.

POLBREEN.—March 1: Since my last report the ground has been very hard and spare in the cross-cut; there has only been 10 ft. 6 in. driven in the month (five weeks), and at present it is harder than it has ever been. There is a plentiful supply of water, and the lode must be high at hand; there are branches in the end, with bars of capel and a little tin, and all underlying north, and very likely the lode is turned in its underlie also; in fact, it must be, as the end is into the perpendicular of it in the 32. The price for driving is 30s. per fathom. It is the water that is making so much against it. The ground in the 32, east of shaft, is better for driving, but the lode is still poor; the ground appears to be as if near a cross-course. The last price was 5s. per fathom; now set at 6s. 6d. The lode in the 32 west is a little improved, it is about 1 foot wide, and yielding fine stones of tin, but not regular; this end will be led to the winze that was sunk some months ago, in which there was a good stone of tin cut in the bottom of it when we cut the water. There has not been much done in the 22 east in the last month, as the man and boy were taken to stop some ground in the winze, &c., but the lode continues poor. The stopes in back of the 32, west of the shaft, has not turned out as we expected; the lode in the end of the shaft is about 18 or 20 in. wide, but in the back of the stopes, a few feet from the shaft, it is from 7 to 8 feet wide, with not so much tin as in the small lode near the shaft; however, the best part of the lode in the shaft is still above the back of the stopes, and the lode is much better in the west end of the stopes than in the back, and smaller. We have now put the men to stop up another piece from the back of the level, in order to carry up all the length of the tin ground in this place. The stopes in the back of the same level, east of shaft, is poor to begin with in the end of the winze near the back of the level, but we shall have a good tiny stopes here on one level to the other, with the exception of a small corner in the west end of the stopes, a few feet from the shaft, it is from 7 to 8 feet wide, with not so much tin as in the small lode near the shaft; however, the best part of the lode in the shaft is still above the back of the stopes, and the lode is much better in the west end of the stopes than in the back, and smaller. We have now put the men to stop up another piece from the back of the level, in order to carry up all the length of the tin ground in this place. 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with the lode passed through in the No. 1 cross-cut, which, all being well, we shall have in another month. The ground in the No. 1 cross-cut is of much the same character as I have before described, which we are hurrying on with all dispatch. In the western end, in the same level, I am pleased to tell you that we have discovered a very nice branch of grey ore, with the green carbonate of copper, from which we have broken this morning some very good work; the lode in the end altogether is about 3 feet wide, with a small horse, on the south of which there is a branch 6 in. wide, composed of a very conical quartz, &c.; that on the north is better than 6 in. wide of grey ore, with the green carbonate of copper, &c., which, if it continue, will produce 1 ton to the fathom. I had a stone of it assayed, and it gave a product of 37½, which would be worth, according to last Thursday's sale, 43s. per ton; the ore is dipping westerly, which is the usual dip of the district, and the ground being very conical, I am hoping that we may be fortunate in laying open a little grey ground; this ore is about 25 fms. from the shaft, and as it dips west, we must calculate upon driving nearly 30 fms. before meeting with the same shoot in the 50. It being all important to push on the 50, I am thinking to put an air machine from the 66 to the 50, which will enable us to drive the western end.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 28: The caunter lode in the 100, east end, is 6 in. wide, poor. The caunter lode, in the winze sinking below the 90, is 6 in. wide, spotted with copper ore. The main lode in the 90, east end, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The main lode in the stope east and west from winze, below the 74, is worth 20s. per fathom. The main lode in the 74, east end, is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The main lode in the deep adit, east end, is 15 in. wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fathom.

WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, March 2: The lode in the 95, east from the engine-shaft, continues without change. In the 85 west the lode has a more promising appearance, producing rich stones of ore. The lode has not been taken down in the 75, 62, and 50 since last reported. The stope in the back of the 62 continues to look well, and will produce 3 tons of good ore per fm. The pitches, on the whole, are producing fair quantities of ore, and the tributaries are getting good wages in their respective tributaries. We have about 30 tons of ore on the floors towards the next sampling.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Feb. 25: The engine-shaft measured 1 fm. 3 feet sunk, set again to sink by nine men, at 20s. per fm., 1 fm. extent. The ground here was usual of the shaft is still very hard; this hard ground appears going out, but as it had so appeared for most of the past month it is uncertain. The wheel keeps the water perfectly well.—South Mine: The east end, upon the course of the lode, measured 2 fms. 3 ft.; set again to drive by four men, at 60s. per fm., 4 fms. extent; the lode here is about 2 ft. wide, composed principally of peach and gossan. This level upon the north branch measured 3 ft. 3 in. driven.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—A. Barratt, March 3: In the 74, east of Matthew's shaft, we have not yet a well-defined lode, but the capels are producing good stones of ore, which, in all probability, will prove the lode to be productive as we get a little further out on the influence of the cross-course. The winze under the 62 has been suspended during the past week, it being down near to the back of the 74, the end of which is several fathoms behind the winze. The lode in the bottom is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. We have commenced sinking a winze under the 37 to the west of Matthew's shaft, to prove the lode against the western cross-course, where we had a good bunch of ore immediately over this point, which yielded upwards of 5 tons of ore per fm. of the best quality we ever had in the mine. We have not yet met with any lode in the 62 north, on the cross-course, east of Matthew's. In consequence of the discovery lately made at East Wheal Russell, we have commenced shodding near to the eastern boundary of our set, where we have discovered a lode more than 3 ft. wide in one of the pits, containing gossan, mudstone, peach, &c., and from the bearing of East Wheal Russell lode, as stated by Capt. Goldworthy, will correspond with the line given by him, which line passes through the central part of East Russell set, and may be seen by referring to Mr. Symonds' map of the mining district of Tavistock. We shall continue to shod further south to prove the above.

WHEAL TEHDY.—J. Pope, March 2: In the 70 east, on the caunter lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 60 east, on the caunter lode, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 60 will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since last reported. In the winze in the bottom of the 50 the lode is small and unproductive.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—F. Hosking, March 1: The flat-rod shaft is sunk below the 70 fm. level 5½ fms., the last fathom sinking is on the course of the lode, which has produced 1½ ton of ore, worth about 8s. In the 60, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 4s. per fm. No. 1 winze, sinking about 14 fms. further west of the lode, which line passes through the central part of East Russell set, and may be seen by referring to Mr. Symonds' map of the mining district of Tavistock. We shall continue to shod further south to prove the above.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—Wm. Jenkin, Wm. Bryant, T. Grenfell, March 3: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. under the 132. The lode in the 132, north of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom. In the 142 north it is 2 feet wide, worth 12s. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom. In the 132, north of Chippindale's shaft, it is 3 feet wide, worth 7s. per fathom. In the winze sinking under this level it is 3 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fathom. In the 120, north of Chippindale's, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom.—South Mine: We have met with an improvement since our last report in the 132, at Trelawny's shaft; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of lead ore. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 8s. per fathom. In the 130 south it is 3 feet wide, worth 7s. per fm. In the 107 north it is 3 feet wide, worth 5s. per fm. The stope and pitches are without alteration.

WHEAL TREMAVNE.—R. Williams, John Williams, Feb. 28: The ground in the boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 123, is much the same as last reported. In the 123, east of the shaft, the lode is chiefly composed of spar, mixed with stones of wolfram and tin, but not to much value. In the 114, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is a little disordered with spar, and worth 20s. per fm.; the stope in back of the same level are worth on an average 18s. per fm. The ground in the cross-cut, south of Allen's branch, east of the same shaft towards the engine-lode, is much the same as last reported on; the stope in back of the same level are worth on an average 11s. per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 7s. per fathom. We have secured the collar of Allen's shaft, and are now engaged clearing the same below of timber and stuff, which has been rather troublesome, but expect to have the kiln working in a few days.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, March 1: In the 30, driving east of the engine-shaft, the south lode is worth for tin 5s. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 20, the north lode is worth for tin 15s. per fm. The other parts of the mine are without alteration to report on.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, W. Hancock, R. Boskilly, March 3: The sunpans are still engaged cutting a pit at the 84; the cross-cut is extended west towards the lode 1 fm. 5 ft. The lode in the 74 north is 3½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 64 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south the lode is small and unproductive, being disordered by a small slide. In the winze sinking under this level it is 3 ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 54 north it is 2 feet wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 44 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fm.; the pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Feb. 28, two parcels of lead ore: No. 1 (computed), 43 tons, to Messrs. R. Mitchell and Son, at 17s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2 (computed), 27 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., at 6s. 18s. per ton.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.—The third and concluding list of subscriptions will be published in the Journal of March 26, and the proposed form of testimonial will be stated in the following week.—All communication to be addressed to Mr. J. H. Murchison, 117, Bishopsgate-street.

COPPER SMELTING NUISANCE.—The case of Houghton v. Bankart has been decided in favour of the former—an injunction to restrain the proprietors of the Briton Ferry Copper Works from permitting smoke to issue from their works, so as to produce any damage to the land and property of the plaintiff, and issue a writ directed to try the fact whether they did injuriously affect the plaintiff's farm or not. In 1853 the plaintiff became tenant of certain farm lands in Glamorganshire, near which there were some copper mines, known as the "Red Jacket Mines," and opened for working in 1849. Shortly after the plaintiff obtained possession of his farms the proprietors of the Red Jacket Mines considerably increased their furnaces, and in the course of time the plaintiff's horses, sheep, cows, &c., began, as he alleged, to grow ill and die, so much so that in 1854 the plaintiff lost no less than between 200 and 300 sheep alone. In 1856 the plaintiff, having previously suspected that the copper fumes from the furnaces poisoned his cattle, submitted one of his dead horses to Mr. Herapath for examination, when that gentleman at once pronounced the beast to have died from absorbing copper fumes. Plaintiff upon this, and upon the smoke from the new and large furnaces not being discontinued, commenced an action at law against the proprietors of the mines, and obtained 450l. damages against them. The proprietors moved this Court in December, 1858, for an injunction to restrain the plaintiff proceeding on this verdict, on the ground that he had permitted the nuisance he complained of; and this Court, in January, 1859, dismissed such motion with costs. While the latter part of these proceedings were going on the defendants to the present suit began to erect certain new copper works, called the "Briton Ferry Works" in the vicinity of the "Red Jacket Mines," and the plaintiff's farm, so that that with the copper fumes and smoke of both these mines working together, the plaintiff's land is in condition to be still more intolerable. The effect of this injunction will be that the works must be stopped, or that some scheme must be devised for arresting the sulphurous vapours; and doubtless if the latter be not impossible it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in adopting a similar contrivance wherever copper works exist.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—The Tavistock district has for some time been gradually increasing in importance, and the recent improvements in East Wheal Russell in particular, and in the mines in the locality generally, have invested it with peculiar interest. With a knowledge of these facts, and from his having a most intimate acquaintance with the neighbourhood, Mr. Charles Williams has just completed a new map of the Tavistock district on a large scale, and with the boundaries of the several sets carefully marked. It will be ready for publication in a few days, and as it surpasses its predecessors by the minuteness of the details given it cannot fail to be appreciated by all connected with the mines in the district. The map is executed in the best style of chromo-lithography; the lode, cross-course, and veins being indicated by distinctive colours. Indeed, the map appears in every way worthy of a place in the mine office, whilst its price (1s. 1s.) is so moderate that no objection can be raised on that point by the most economical.

COAL IN AFRICA.—At the Geological Society of London, Mr. Richard Thomson read a paper "On the Coal found by Dr. Livingston, at Tete, on the Zambesi." The coal is free-burning, showing no tendency to cake, containing very little of either sulphur or iron, a large proportion of ash, but only a little gaseous matter. The result of the trial (made in the steam launch) of this coal and its appearance favour, in the author's opinion, the idea that the coal, when taken from a deeper digging (that which Dr. Livingston had sent was collected at the surface of the ground), will probably contain less ash and a little more gaseous matter.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Papers to be read on March 9:—On the Tin Ore at Eviot, Greenland, by Mr. J. Y. Taylor; communicated by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, F.G.S.—On some Minerals from the neighbourhood of Tabrez, Persia, by Rev. H. C. Murray; forwarded from the Foreign Office.—On the Permian Chitonia of Darham, by J. W. Kirby; communicated by T. Davidson, F.G.S.

With last week's MINING JOURNAL we published a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—The Study of Geology—Its Social Value and Industrial Importance; Comparative Value of Fuels; On the Utilization of Waste Substances; Household Words—No. I.; Cornish Mine Photographs—Second Series—No. XII.; Cornish Mining Maxims—No. X.; The Coal Trades of the United States; Copper Mining in the South of Spain; The "Governor" Safety-Cage for Miners; Novel Apparatus for Ventilating Mines; Treatment of Zinc Ores; Coal-Burning Locomotives in America; Substitute for Black Lead; A Substitute for Red Lead; The Law of Partnership; Engineering Precedents for Steam Machinery; "The Pitman's Daughter: or Struggles for Education," &c.

We shall publish a SUPPLEMENT next week, which will contain several scientific papers, some letters now omitted, and a variety of miscellaneous information.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, March 4, 1859.

COPPER.		BRASS.		SILVER.	
Copper wire	1 lb. 0 1 2-0 1 2½	Sheets	103½d-113½d	Per lb.	
ditto tubes	0 1 2½-0 1 3½	Wire	11d.		
Sheeting & bolts	0 1 0½	Tubes	13½d-14d.		
Bottoms	0 1 0½	FOREIGN STEEL.			Per Ton.
Old (Exchange)	0 1 0 1 1½	(nom.)			
Best selected	115 10 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	30 10-21 10 0		
Tough cake	112 10 0	ditto, in sagots	21 0-22 0 0		
Tile	112 10 0	English, Spring	14 0-23 0 0		
South American	105 0 0-107 0 0	QUICKSILVER	7 0 0-1 bottle		
IRON.		SPELTER.		ZINC.	
Bars, Welsh, in London	7 5 0	Foreign	21 7 6-21 19 0	In sheets	29 0 0
ditto, to arrive	6 17 6-7 0 0	To arrive	21 5 0-21 7 6	TIN.	
Nail rods	7 10 0				
Stafford, in London	8 0 0-9 0 0				
Bars, ditto	8 0 0-9 10 0				
Sheets, ditto	9 10 0-10 10 0				
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0-4 15 0				
Redmed metal, ditto	4 10 0-5 5 0				
Bars, common, ditto	6 0 0-6 5 0				
ditto, railway ditto	6 5 0-6 10 0				
ditto, Swed. in London	13 10 0-16 0 0				
In stock to arrive	2 11 6-2 13 0				
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	2 12 6-2 13 0				
ditto, in Tyne & Tees	2 17 6-2 18 0				
ditto, ditto	2 17 6-2 18 0				
Staffordshire Forge Pig	4 10 0-5 0 0				
Welsh Forge Pig	3 0 0-3 5 0				
LEAD.		TIN-PLATES.			
English pig	22 15 0-23 0 0	IX Charcoal, lat qua. p. bx.	1 12 0-1 13 0		
ditto sheet	23 10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	1 13 0-1 14 0		
ditto rod	24 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	1 10 0-1 11 0		
ditto white	30 0 0	IX Ditto 3d quality	1 16 0-1 17 0		
ditto patent shot	25 10 0	IX Coke	1 6 6		
Spanish	22 5 0-22 10 0	IX Ditto	1 12 6		
American	none.	Canada plates	10 15 0-15 5 0		
		In London; 20s. less at the works			
		Yellow Metal Sheathing, p. lb.	10½d.		
		Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. p. cwt.	2 2 0		
		Indian Charcoal Pigs	7 10 0		
		In London			

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Our market during the week has been very quiet, and the general appearance has undergone but little change; prices are mostly quoted the same as last week.

COPPER.—There has been a somewhat better feeling exhibited, and the tone of the market has slightly improved. The standard has declined, but smelters keep firm at fixed rates. Very little, either wrought or unwrought, remains in second hands; and, although the demand is quiet, prices may be considered tolerably steady. Foreign is not pressed upon the market, and holders seem to prefer awaiting an increased enquiry than realise at anything under current value.

IRON.—No alteration to observe in quotations for manufactured kinds. Ironmasters are pretty fairly supplied with orders, but are not anxious to burden their books at present rates: 6d. per ton is the lowest quoted for merchant bars; and, except for very good specifications, sellers are indifferent about taking orders, unless 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton more is paid. Staffordshire descriptions are still very quiet, but prices are upheld with firmness; scarcely any fluctuation has occurred. Scotch pig, influenced by commercial affairs and scarcity of shipping, continue to recede slowly—m.d. being quoted to-day at 50s. 3d., cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

LEAD.—Shipping orders have been freely executed at previous prices, and the market shows no signs of the least weakness. Spanish in request. **SPELTER.**—A good business has been done in this metal, principally for shipment to India. By this time the arrivals at the Indian ports and that which is on the way will, doubtless, prove sufficient for their requirements for some time to come; yet, in the face of a good shipping demand, which has reduced the stock here between 400 to 500 tons, the last return published, on the 1st inst., showing only 3900 tons against 4400 tons at same time last month, prices have further receded, 21s. 7s. 6d. per ton having been accepted, both for arrival ex ship in the Thames, and also from stock in warehouse here.

TIN.—English is in request at fixed rates, strong buyers at slightly under smelters' prices, but no sellers. Foreign has been well maintained, nevertheless the actual amount of business transacted has been extremely limited, but holders entertain a good opinion of the market, and will not sell at less than the prices named in the annexed list.

TIN-PLATES.—Manufacturers have made no change. Demand inactive.

STEEL.—Swedish keg is procurable at 21s. per ton for arrival.

QUICKSILVER.—None here; all the stock is again cleared out, and several contracts have been effected for arrival at 7s. per bottle, less 3 per cent. discount—the new terms recently established by sellers.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 3.—During the past week the position of the iron market has remained unchanged. The last steamer from America is reported to have brought a fair amount of orders, principally for Staffordshire iron, although the demand for Welsh rails is somewhat on the increase. Prices are without alteration, except for inferior qualities, which, under any circumstances, can usually be obtained advantageously to the buyer. The downward tendency in the value of Scotch pig-iron continues, and prices are 1s. per ton lower since this day week. Speculation is dormant, and bona fide transactions are but limited. The shipments for the week are 8239 tons, against 11,472 tons in the corresponding week of last year. In tin there is no change; the demand is good, and prices are firm. Tin-plates are quiet, but quotations are unaltered. For copper there are several orders in the market, at a reduction on present rates, which, however, stand no chance of being executed at present, as current values are well maintained, with a good enquiry. Lead is steady. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6d. 12s. 6d. to 7s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126s. per ton; common bar, 127s.; refined block, 133s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. 6d. to 27s.—Lead: English sheet, 23s. per ton; English pig, 22s. 5s. to 22s. 10s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 112s. 10s. per ton; best selected, 115s. 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 0½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 18s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 50s. to 60s. per ton.

GLASGOW, MARCH 3.—Since last report our market has further declined, and to-day 50s. 6d. per ton, cash, was accepted for about 3000 tons, closing with many sellers at this price, and no buyers over 50s. The feeling in the trade remains extremely dull, and, to all appearances, low prices are likely to rule for some time to come. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 54s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 50s. 3d.—Shipments: Foreign, 3249 tons; coastwise, 4990 tons = 8239 tons, against 11,472 tons last year.

NEW YORK, FEB. 13.—The metal market is in as satisfactory a condition as could be wished; advanced prices have been in most instances obtained, and there has been no decline in any description of metal in which English manufacturers are interested. Iron, especially Muirkirk and Portland brands, has been largely dealt in at full rates. Bars are held firmly. The foreign advices are favourable to the holders of pig-tin, and the market is firm, yet sales are somewhat limited. Lead is in better demand, at improved rates; and one or two parties are speculating for a further rise. In the copper market new sheathing and yellow metal remain as before, but refined ingot is somewhat lower. This decline, however, has been the means of creating a larger demand, so that few regret the alteration.

BOSTON, FEB. 10.—Since Jan. 31, influenced by the advance in the rates of discount, fully 1 per cent. per annum, there has been much less activity in the stock market, and speculation for a time has been retarded. But the causes which have operated to produce the change in the money market will not exist sixty days hence. Unless some unforeseen disturbance should arise, there are many reasons why the rates of interest should decline, and, consequently, there will be, most probably, a renewed activity

in stocks. On mining shares especially the encouraging features noticed in our report of Jan. 3 will continue to have an important influence for months to come. Ingot copper is firm at 25 cents, four months.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll & Co., Amsterdam), Feb. 28, writes—The month which has just closed has been altogether devoid of interest as regards this market. The quiet tone which existed at the date of our last Circular has only been interrupted by a few isolated transactions, at prices of 78 s. d., 78½ s. d., 79 s. d. The latter quotation was paid for a thousand slabs, but could not be supported; fresh sellers presented themselves at 78½ s. d., and to-day some lots were even offered at 78 s. d., without finding buyers.

The stock on warrants on Jan. 31 Slabs 44,361 54,870 34,277
In the hands of Trading Society for their annual sale. 90,315 115,963 118,205
Lives up to Feb. 28 8,945 7,910 6,195

Stock on warrants this day 35,316 47,660 18,082
In the hands of Trading Society for their annual sale. 90,315 115,963 118,205
The arrivals for the Trading Society have been more important than at the corresponding period of last year, and have brought the stock up to 95,315 slabs, as stated above. On the other hand, the deliveries have exceeded those of Feb. 1858; but, after all, the relative proportion between the two is rather a little more favourable than at the end of the preceding month.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1859; and also as compared with the month ending Jan. 31, 1858; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE MONTH ENDING JAN. 31.

	1858.	1859.	Increase.
Coals and culm	£ 153,722	£ 136,426	£ 2,704
Hardware and cutlery	227,250	268,790	49,540
Machinery	£ 82,070	£ 45,334	£ 18,453
Other sorts	157,722	140,119	17,603
Total	£ 520,764	£ 610,669	

Metals:—
Iron—Pig £ 42,353 £ 34,820
Bar, bolt, and rod 96,538 173,371
Railway 203,302 189,468
Wire 17,082 16,780
Cast 58,894 46,715
Wrought 147,709 567,918
Steel unwrought 22,892 94,078
Copper—Unwrought 19,087 129,510
Sheet, &c. 106,251 129,510
Wrought 32,083 157,431
Brass 11,805 17,004
Lead—Pig, sheet, &c. 20,255 30,441
Ore, litharge 6,802 13,479
Tin—Unwrought 23,559 22,692
Plates 46,220 90,627
Grand total £ 1,478,276 £ 1,732,586
Less decrease machinery 18,453
Total £ 1,459,823

The settling in the MINING SHARE MARKET, on Monday, was one of the heaviest on record, but passed off remarkably well; and during the whole week the excitement noticed in our last has continued without intermission, and an enormous amount of business transacted. The success of East Russell so far has had more important results than that of East Basset; the excitement consequent upon it has been the topic of conversation and remark in all circles, and those who have disbelieved in legitimate mining, or confounded it with reckless speculation, perceive that certain indications in lodes can be relied upon, and that larger profits are made in mining than in any other class of investment. The consequence of all this just now is that progressive and speculative mines having fair prospects of success are eagerly sought after, and purchased at considerably advanced prices. There will be great caution, however, required. All sorts of new schemes will be promoted and puffed off upon the strength of the East Russell lode, and our readers will do well to obtain the best practical advice before embarking in any of them. As it is not very long ago since East Russells were 2s. 6d. per share, the rise in value has been altogether 120,000l., including 40,000l. in the past week. On Monday shares opened at 22, and have been daily rising, notwithstanding that great numbers have been sold by parties realising their profits, and they leave off at 30 to 31. The latest report states that the lode in the 88 had been cut into 6 ft., worth fully 4 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in Tom's pitch in the 66 is worth 220s. per fm.; in the 55 there are symptoms also of a discovery, and it is owing to this, we presume, that the rise to 30s. took place. Pendeen shares have received a large amount of attention, and have advanced to 7½ s. d.; at the meeting, a call of 2s. per share was made, which will be the last, and the mine now bids fair to pay good profits, and become a leading mine in a district which has in it mines which have been among the richest in the kingdom; the next sampling of Pendeen will be 340 tons, and in two months 170 tons were broken from one pitch, at 4s. in 12; the success of this mine is highly creditable to the parties concerned, for nothing short of the indomitable perseverance of one or two gentlemen in London has brought it to its present position, and the shares have never had much support in the "market." Levant, adjoining, enquired for at 100. North Basset suddenly rose from 6½ to 10, and it was rumoured a good discovery had taken place; but no official notice of it having been received, shares became flatter, and left off at 8 to 9. West Basset, 21 to 22; Wheal Tehdy, 23s. to 25s.; Great South Tolgus, 12 to 13; Wheal Mary Ann, 4½ to 49½; Wheal Trelawny, 31 to 32. Ludcott, 3½ to 4, and in request. Wheal Grenville have been greatly in request, and advanced from 2½ to 4, leaving off 3½ to 3½; the demand has chiefly arisen from the prospect of a course of ore in the 66 west, which, according to the agent's report, received on Monday, was worth 1 ton per fm., and the ore worth 43s. per ton. The points to come off on the new north lode are also of great importance, as it has been considered by some to be the West Basset and South Frances lode. We have always considered, and at times, perhaps, have expressed ourselves rather strongly, that Wheal Grenville, from its close proximity to the Bassets and South Frances, and being on the run of their lodes, was a speculation that one day would rise to a high price; and those whose patience has not been exhausted—and we confess it has been severely tried—but have held on through the great fluctuation in price caused by jobbing and "bearing," may soon find themselves amply rewarded. And we would remark here that, perhaps, we have at times expressed ourselves more strongly in regard to this mine than we should otherwise have done, because, with perhaps one of the best proprietors of any mine in Cornwall, it has been peculiarly subject to "jobbing" influences; and there are those who make an open boast of the sums of money made by "bearing" Grenville, and thus frightening timid holders out of their property. Knowing all this, and seeing the "moves" to depreciate the property on any appearance of a rise in price, merely that profits might be made by "jobbing," and knowing, against all this, that

whim and crusher; the mine is looking well, and the lode daily expected to be cut in the 49, under where in the 32 the lode yielded 4 to 5 tons of copper ore per fathom; this, therefore, is a very important point to look forward to. Bedford United, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Bryntal, 5 to 5 1/2, and in request; Calstock Consols, 4 1/2 to 5. Trefoil and Messer, 1 1/2 fathoms have been driven on the lode lately discovered, and which has yielded from 8 to 10 tons of good ore, and the end still looking well. Cargill, 12 to 13; Camborne Vein, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 5 1/2 to 6; Devon and Courtenay in demand, and advanced to 1 1/2; the company, it is said, have obtained a piece of ground adjoining East Russell, on the run of the lode. Great Hewas, 8s. to 10s.; Kelly Bray, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Marke Valley, 2 1/2 to 3; North Frances, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. North Robert have advanced to 3 1/2, and in good request. North Roskear not so firm at 2 1/2 to 3; Redmoor, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; South Carn Brea, 2 1/2 to 3; South Condurrow, 10s. to 11s.; South Tolgus, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Wheal Crebor, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Tolvalde, 7 to 7 1/2, and more enquired for. Wendron Consols, 3 1/2 to 4; West Frances, 9 to 11; West Seton, 380 to 335; West Stray Park, 4 to 5; Wheal Arthur, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheal Kitty, 10 to 10 1/2; Wheal Union, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Wheal Grylls, 1 1/2 to 9 1/2. West Par Consols have not been quite so firm, at 22s. 6d. to 25s. Carn Brea, 70 to 75; Great Barrier, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Mr. W. Huthnance, the purser of Rosewarne United, dissatisfied with the "small type" of the *Mining Journal* usually devoted to Mining Correspondence, has issued a circular to the shareholders in the mine, attempting to answer some of the complaints made through us. Other complaints arising out of the first, and the remedies applied to them at the meeting, are not even referred to in his circular. Let it be ours, therefore, to supply the deficiency. But first we must refer back a little. Many of our readers will remember Rosewarne a rich dividend mine, and shares at 140l. each. Suddenly the mine became poor, and shares dropped to 16l. In its poverty we frequently referred to it in this article, and stated our opinion that from the peculiar features of the district, it would again become rich. We advised the shareholders not to sell their shares when low, but to purchase. In fact, the mine has been one to which we have always devoted more than common attention, as our readers will find on referring back to the past twelve months or more. Early in January a sudden demand for shares, and it was well known by all connected with the market that the mine was from Cornwall, and the inference was that the mine had improved, though, as we stated, "no official intelligence had been received." In consequence of these remarks, we had communications from several shareholders, stating they could obtain no information as to the real state of the mine; and one of them added, he had written to the purser without receiving the common courtesy of a reply. Next week the demand still continuing for shares, and having reason to believe that improvements in the mine were known in Cornwall, we again referred to the matter, stating "shares were being bought up," and "no information has been given to the shareholders in the company." On January 22 shares had risen to 45l.; and again calling attention to the fact, we expressed a hope that when parties in Cornwall had bought as many shares as they required, the "out-adventurers, or those that are left, may be informed of the nature of those improvements, which must have been given privately to a few." We have recapitulated our charges, as Mr. Huthnance has embodied them in his circular. But how, in the first instance, did he meet them, and how does he meet them now? Not in one line of our remarks did we complain that reports had not been sent to the *Mining Journal*, but that no official notice of the improvements had been sent to the shareholders, on whose behalf alone we complained. But Mr. Huthnance, finding himself in an awkward position in regard to the shareholders, assumed a virtuous indignation, and said, "What right or authority had the *Mining Journal* to any claim to preference in the shareholders? thus shirking the real question at issue; though in our reply—which, according to Mr. Huthnance, took us ten days to concoct!—we said that agents of the leading mines were becoming alive to the necessity of furnishing the *Mining Journal* with weekly reports, and that they advanced their own regulations by showing they had nothing to conceal. As in the first letter, so Mr. Huthnance again, in his circular, glosses over his inattention to the shareholders by the same bugbear; and insinuates reasons for our requiring reports, as preposterously absurd as they are beneath our notice. Mr. Huthnance's occupations may not have given him very enlarged ideas of the ways of the world, though his promotion to the purser of Rosewarne seems to have given him a vast idea of his own importance. But he is not so "innocent" as to suppose that if the writer of this article wanted a report for his own guidance he would rest content with merely applying to the agents for it, or would "write his own circular" brief. The insinuation is a mere blind, and reminds us of the lawyer's "counsel's" brief. "We have no case, above plaintiff's attorney." Again, Mr. Huthnance takes exception to our describing the meeting in Cornwall as stormy—"though it is true," he says, "the meeting was somewhat interrupted, &c. Well, not knowing exactly what in a Cornish meeting may rightfully be called stormy, let this pass; but will Mr. Huthnance inform the shareholders, in the next circular he sends out to make a gross attack on the *Mining Journal*, whether it was not ascertained that the supplies of the mine had been charged at exorbitant rates? We learnt from those present at the meeting, and made it one of our complaints, though Mr. Huthnance does not refer to it, that while other mines were getting tallow at 52s., Rosewarne was charged 64s., and by 10s. 6d. at equally high rates. This is an excess of 20 per cent., and taking the merchants' bills at 150l. per month, would be 360l. per year thrown away. No, let Mr. Huthnance perfectly understand that we do not charge him with collusion; but if the above be true, and if it were not, we suppose he would have denied it. In his circular, we take the view of the meeting to have been that there was gross neglect, or inattention to the interests of the shareholders, and which, we suppose, caused that meeting to resolve in future that all supplies should be tendered for. In regard to the charge that information had been privately given to a few, Mr. Huthnance says, "If such was the case, should not I have secured some of the shares myself?" though "the fact is I have neither bought nor sold a share in the mine for the last two years." Let us add we hope, also, that no one has either bought or sold a share for him. In the next charge Mr. Huthnance is candid enough. He admits at once that we were correct in saying that his friend held 14 shares at the meeting, when he only held 3 or 4 shares when the mine was poor; but, adds our purser, "no doubt the *Mining Journal* thinks that in this discovery it has made a great hit, and got hold of the proof of the collusion, the belief in which he has so long anxious to propagate." Will Mr. Huthnance point out any one sentence we have written wherein we have even hinted at collusion? We have some slight recollection of having written that we were willing to believe Mr. Huthnance was ignorant that one of the agents, whom Mr. Huthnance must know has trafficked in shares, had given private information of the improvements. To proceed, however, this gentleman, who bought up 14 shares, Mr. Huthnance says, "adopted a course open to every shareholder, that of sending an intelligent mine agent to inspect the mine, and the result was that after receiving his report he made the purchases alluded to." Can anything we have written condemn the agents more than this? Here is the admission made what we have stated all along—the mine had improved, and the out-adventurers were not informed of it; though we have a right to assume the agents under Mr. Huthnance were quite as capable of judging of its true position as the "intelligent agent" sent by his friend. We presume it was upon the advice of the same intelligent agent that the same gentleman, who is said to have been a large holder when shares were very high, was enabled to sell out so opportunely; and if so, perhaps the shareholders will think, as Mr. Huthnance words it—"We have cast a light on the subject which may not be altogether useless." But we are again at issue with Mr. Huthnance. It is true every shareholder ought to have the privilege of sending an agent to inspect the mine; but complaints have been made to us by at least three agents of the foregoing manner in which they were treated, whilst endeavouring to inspect the mine for their employers. But our readers will be thinking they have had enough of Rosewarne and of Mr. Huthnance, and for the present we think so too.

The recorded business at the Stock Exchange in the shares of British Mines has been very extensive throughout the week, and a very marked rise has occurred in several, as will be seen by the following prices at which each has been officially marked, the last being the closing value. East Russell, 23 1/2, 23 1/4, 23 1/2, 25, 26, 28, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 30 1/2, 30 1/2, 30 1/2, 30 1/2. East Basset, 22 1/2. Wheel Edward, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2. Great Wheel Alfred, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2. West Basset, 20 1/2 to 21; Grambler and St. Anby, 9 1/2 to 9 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2; South Tolgus, 12; Wheal Trevalay, 30 1/2; North Wheel Basset, 8; South Carn Brea, 2 1/2; Tincroft, 3 1/2; Wheal Mary Ann, 4 1/2; and North Frances, 7.

In Colonial Mining Shares there was likewise much animation, and transactions on a large scale were effected in some. Port Phillip shares were marked at 1 1/2, North Rhine at 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; Bon Accord at 1 1/2; and Scottish Australian at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2.

There was more doing, also, in the shares of Foreign Mines than for some time past—St. John del Rey, 11; Linares, 9 1/2; United Mexican, 2 1/2; Marquitta, 1 1/2; and Fortuna, 1 1/2.

At Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 3426 tons of ore were sold, realising 25,646l. 10s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 137l. 10s.; average produce, 7 1/2; average price per ton, 7l. 9s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 255 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Feb. 3.....	3787	138 19	6 1/2	£6 10 0	£97 15
" 10.....	4528	140 16	6 1/2	5 18 0	96 4
" 17.....	4572	143 6	6 1/2	5 15 0	96 18
" 24.....	2463	142 5	6 1/2	6 4 6	98 12
March 3.....	3426	137 10	7 1/2	7 9 6	100 11

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 1l. 3s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 18s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 2d.

At Grambler and St. Anby meeting, on Thursday, a dividend of 2l. 10s. per share was declared.

At Bedford United Mines meeting on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 928l. 19s. 11d.; carriage, 23l. 14s. 3d.; copper ore sold, October, 1904l. 1s. 4d.; Nov., 1235l. 2s.; Dec., 1321l. 18s. 5d.; 4708l. 18s. 11d.—Dec. dividend, 600l.; mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3940l. 18s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 1068l. 8s. 6d. A dividend of 1000l. (8s. per share) was declared, and 25l. 5s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Wolferton and Phillips reported that they sampled on Friday last 205 tons of average quality ore. The mine continued to be as productive as usual, and they had every reason to believe that the present returns will be maintained.

At Wheal Jane meeting, on Wednesday, Capt. Thos. Bray was unanimously elected as agent, at a salary of eight guineas a month. Capt. Kito was requested to act as superintending agent, and at the next general meeting his salary (about two guineas a month) will be determined on. This mine never looked so well, and it is hoped ere long dividends will be resumed.

At the Exmouth Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1844l. 1s. 11d.; ore sold, 2433l. 7s. 6d.; 4315l. 9s. 4d.; Mine cost, Oct., 1091l. 11s. 4d.; ditto, Nov., 936l. 9s.; merchants' bills, 445l. 13s. 8d.; dues, 177l. 11s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 1938l. 1s. 8d. The committee of management were re-elected. Capt. W. Shewis, John Rodda, and J. Nicholls reported that there were 26 pitches working by 67 men, at tributes varying from 27l. 10s. to 31l. per ton, and 39 men working on tutwork for the sole purpose of developing the mine. The number of people employed was 264. The next two months' sampling was estimated at 210 tons of lead ore. Ground spent on tutwork, driving, sinking and rising, 137 fms.; stopping 42 fms.; total, 179 fms.

At the Dale Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2471l. 9s. 6d. The arrears of call, 218l. 4s. 6d. The accounts submitted to the ordinary general meeting, held on Sept. 28, were approved and passed. The prospects were considered of the most cheering character. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Wheal Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 254l. 14s.; cost sheet, November, 522l. 9s. 3d.; ditto, Dec., 609l. 7s. 7d.; horse bought at Devon Consols sale, 38l.; rent, 74l. 10s. 1d.; freight of coal, 48l. 17s. 8d.; timber, 357l. 1s. 8d.; interest and discount, 54l. 18s. 3d.; dues, 106l. 6s. 3d.—1904l. 4s. 11d.—Call, 66l. 2s.; ore sold, Jan., 715l.; ditto, February, 698l. 12s.; leaving debit balance, 420l. 7s. 14d. There were arrears of calls amounting to 167l. 10s. The committee of management were re-elected. Capt. J. P. Nicholls and J. Cornish reported that the tribute department consisted of 12 pitches, at tributes little higher than at the last meeting, occasioned by not having set any new pitches during the last two months. They sampled for the past month 70 tons of lead ore, and dressed during the last fortnight 35 tons towards next sampling. The reserves of ore had increased. The total amount of work driven, sink, and risen by workmen during the past two months was above 94 fathoms. The total number of hands employed, 181.

At Yarnor Mine meeting, on Feb. 28 (Mr. J. Ware in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 188l. 11s. 9d.; mine cost, Oct., 197l. 13s. 2d.; Nov., 225l. 11s. 6d.; Dec., 189l. 12s. 11d.; interest and discount, 6l. 7s. 3d.; dues, 8l. 8s. 9d.; 4132l. 14s. 6d.—Calls received, 193l.; ore sold, 129l. 6s.; leaving debit balance, 491l. 9s. 6d. The arrears of calls amounted to 50l. 5s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable forthwith. Capt. Hampton was instructed to have a plan and section of the mine prepared as early as possible. It was resolved that an audit be driven to cut the three lodes, the backs of which have been laid open in the south part of the set. A special general meeting has been convened to consider the propriety of dividing the set, and if then thought desirable so to divide accordingly, the basis of the proposition to be that the same number of shares be created for working the lodes in the south part of the mine. The committee of management were re-elected. Capt. J. Hampton and S. G. Truman reported that the engine shaft was down nearly 7 fms. below the 20, the ground hard, but congenial for copper ore.

At East Wheal Falmouth meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Oct., 223l. 7s. 10d.; Nov., 228l. 19s. 5d.; Dec., 216l. 0s. 8d.; Jan., 215l. 12s.; merchants' bills, &c., 334l. 14s. 6d.—1215l. 15s. 3d.—Balance last audit, 456l. 6s. 1d.; arrears of call received, 22l. 5s.; leaving debit balance, 738l. 4s. 2d. Mr. Down having tendered his resignation as a director, it was resolved that Mr. G. Down be appointed secretary, at the same salary as the late Mr. Budden. The secretary was requested to write to all shareholders in arrears of calls, demanding immediate payment of the same. The directors were re-elected. Capt. W. Hancock reported that there were 12 men stopping the back of the 29, where the lode will produce on the average from 9 to 10 cwt. of lead per fm., and promising further improvement. The number of hands employed at the present time are 74. The engine and pitwork are in good working order.

At Carn Galver Mine meeting, on Feb. 17, the accounts for the three months ending December showed—Balance last audit, 216l. 7s. 3d.; arrears of call, 177l.; mine cost, October to December, 497l. 13s. 4d.; surgeon and club, 3l. 9s. 6d.; lords' dues, 33l. 0s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 75l. 12s. 10d.—848l. 3s. 3d.—Tolvalde, 726l. 9s. 6d.; materials sold, &c., 4l. 19s. 3d.; arrears of call paid, 2l.; unpaid, 16l.; leaving debit balance, 99l. 14s. 6d. There was a profit for the three months of 116l. 12s. 3d. The tin for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was 23 tons 18 cwt. 23 lbs.—13 cwt. 17 lbs. less than for the quarter ending Sept. 30. The tribute pitches and the ends of the levels in the Rosemary part of the set were about the same as last reported. The pitches in the Boisgar part had improved, and likely to be more productive. Two pitches had been let—one at 7s. and the other at 3s. tribute.

At the Ashburton United Mines bi-monthly meeting, held at the offices, Bristol, on Wednesday (Mr. George S. Bryant in the chair), an account of the receipts and payments for two months to this day, showing a balance against mine of 699l. 9s. 7d., having been submitted, and the report from the agent of the mine read, it was resolved that they be adopted, printed, and circulated. A call of 1l. per share on the 1000 shares was made; and Messrs. Mark Whitwell, Thomas C. Punting, George S. Bryant, Alfred Baker, William Stickland, and Charles Godwin elected the committee of management for the ensuing two months.

At Sidney Mine meeting, a balance of 272l. was shown in favour of the mine, which is an increased balance of 26l. since last meeting.

At Pendern Consols meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. E. D. Cumming in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 524l. 19s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The report of Capt. Eddy were considered very favourable. A report of the proceedings appears in another column.

At the Old Tolgus Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. M. Pound in the chair), there was a balance of liabilities over assets of 490l., and a balance to be provided for of 1900l. A call of 3l. per share was made, with rebate of 5 per cent. if paid before the 21st inst. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Calstock Consols Mine meeting, on Feb. 24 (Mr. E. S. Cold in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 110l. 7s.; mine cost, Sept. to Dec., 1097l. 10s. 5d.; merchants' accounts, 522l. 9s. 7d.; carriage of engine, 50l.; lords' dues, 33l. 0s. 5d.; rent for Kelly Marsh and Dancowen sett and dues, 32l. 18s. 6d.; bankers' commission, 34l. 1s. 5d.—1977l. 13s.—Ore sold, Dec., 627l. 13s. 11d.; sundries, 18l. 16s. 4d.; ore sold, Jan., 958l. 14s. 11d.; carriage, 3l. 2s.; leaving debit balance, 357l. 6s. 8d. The estimated receipts and payments before the next meeting showed a debit balance of 422l. 17s. 10d. Capt. W. B. Colton and W. Jennings reported that they have 83 hands constantly employed, exclusive of sawyers and cartmen. The ore ground in the 24 fm. level had lengthened to what it was in the levels above. The report was considered very satisfactory.

At North Levant Mine meeting, on Feb. 23, the accounts for the three months ending December showed—Tin sold (less dues, 42l. 2s. 9d.), 369l. 3s. 3d.; call, 350l.; 1319l. 3s. 3d.—Balance last audit, 349l. 3s.; mine cost, Oct. to Dec., 781l. 17s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 165l. 6s. 10d.; leaving credit balance, 22l. 16s. 1d. It was resolved "that the purser be requested to solicit the lords' for a remission of the dues." In opening this mine, the have been expended the whole of the proceeds of the tin sold, and 13,000l. contributed in calls, of which 2000l. was paid up within the last two years.

Captains R. James and J. Bennett reported that a cross-cut had been driven in the 10, north of the engine-shaft, 3 fms. 0 ft. 4 in.; in 2 fms. more driving they expected to cut the north lode; price of driving, 25l. per fm., by six men. There were six pitches working by 14 men, at tributes varying from 11s. to 16s. in 1l. At Boriase's shaft the prospects had improved.

At Caradon Consols meeting, on Feb. 25, the accounts showed a debit balance of 246l. 14s. 7d. A call of 6s. per share was made. The agent reported that there had been a gradual improvement in the lode in sinking, and that he saw no reason why the lodes should not be equally as good here as in the adjoining mines of West and South Canadian.

At East Wheal Robert meeting, on Feb. 25, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities of 198l. 5s. 8d., and a call of 3s. per share was made. The agent reported that they were now near the great cauter lode in the western adit, adjoining North Wheal Robert, having recently passed through a stratum of ground producing copper ore. Orders were given for putting on additional men in several promising parts.

At the English and Canadian Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Morris in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at bankers of 928l. 17s. The report of Mr. H. Williams was of the most satisfactory character. Details will be found in another column.

At the Birmingham Wagon Company meeting, on Feb. 17 (Mr. B. W. Goode in the chair), the directors' report submitted stated that the maintenance of the wagon stock in its original earning condition had been carefully attended to, and after the payment of all expenses under that head, and the discharge of all liabilities and charges falling on revenue for the current period, including 4187l. 4s. 9d. paid to the shareholders for dividends in February and August last, there remained a sum of 5060l. 15s. 10d., out of which a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared, and 2238l. 12s. 1d. carried to the reserve and contingent funds. Mr. B. W. Goode was re-elected and Mr. E. Jones elected directors, and the auditors were re-appointed. 2000l. was voted to the directors for their services during the past year, and thanks were voted to the Chairman, directors, auditors, and to Mr. B. Smith, the secretary of the company. The meeting then separated.

In last week's Journal we gave a list of mine dividends declared during February, amounting to 34,802l. 10s. We have since been informed that the Cwmystwith Mine paid a bonus of 10l. per share on Feb. 24; the Lisburne Mine a dividend of 3l. per share on the 31; and East Daren, 3l. on the 10th—making a total of 37,462l. 10s. paid during the month.

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. Smith) report rather more doing in the mining share market. Chapel Dale shares are in better demand, it being reported that they have cut a vein. Eyan Mine, after being sold as low as 17s., are now strong buyers at the price, and none in the market under 20s. A large business has been done of late in Mill Town at 36s. 6d., 37s. 6d., 38s., and 40s., and there are now buyers at the price, with sellers at 2 1/2; the mine looks much more promising than for some time past. Mill Dam shares are rather flatter, at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. The quotations in most of the other mines are nominal. Local bank, gas, and water stocks keep firm in price, and an average business doing.

LEEDS, MARCH 3.—The mining market, during the early part of the week, has been active, but towards the close has become more languid. Craven Moor, 9 to 10; Hebborn Moor, 2 to 2 1/4; Yorkshire, 9 to 10; Merrifield, 6 to 5 d.

WHARFEDALE (late New Providence) MINING COMPANY.—This company, who have worked with spirit for some time, and who have erected machinery, and got it to work, have cut a rich mine in a cross-cut, which was reported to be put in some time ago by Capt. Wm. Craig, and are likely to produce good results.

MOSDALE MINING COMPANY.—During the last quarter about 100 tons of lead ore have been got out of the North Mosdale or Coniston Out Moor vein, which will give increased vigour and spirits to the shareholders of this mine, which is likely to be a very successful one.

OLD PROVIDENCE.—They continue to get lead out of the vein cut a little while ago in the 8 fm. limestone, of which we informed you a few weeks since. The lead still continues to go down, and the shareholders are expecting to receive dividends, which, we trust, will not long be delayed.

These three mines—Providence, Mosdale, and Wharfedale—are all either upon or adjoining the Coniston Manor, and unite with the Grassington mining group, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, where so many rich mines are in active operation, producing great wealth to their noble proprietor. Confidence in mining property is being re-established in this neighbourhood, on account of so many Yorkshire mines producing such favourable results. It is expected that several of them will pay good dividends during this month, and it is to be hoped that they will regularly continue to do so.

—J. GREENHILL AND CO.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in March is 105,830l., making in the three months 1,373,303l.

THE METAL TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.

Imports of ores, &c., at LIVERPOOL during the month of February, 1899.

Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Copper ore.	Cop. reg.	Bar copper.	Lead ore.	Sil. & pig lead.
Feb. 3	North American	Portland	5	—	—	—	—
" 4	Queen of the West	Buenos Ayres	—	—	405	—	—
" 4	Donald McKay	Melbourne	—	—	16 casks	260 tons	—
" 7	Orion	Cochin	78	189	871	—	47 pigs
" 9	Star of the Union	Malaga	—	—	—	—	—
" 11	Evangelist	Cochin	205	—	—	—	—
" 15	Duero	Malaga	—	—	—	1142 pigs	—
" 16	Medora	Islay	—	255	—	—	2167
" 16	Eleanor Thompson	West Coast	—	45	482	—	149
" 19	Beaver	Bordeaux	25	—	—	—	—
" 21	Crucian	Leghorn	10	—	—	—	—
" 21	Albanian	Trieste	137 bags	—	—	—	—
" 23	Humphrey Nelson	Arica	40	—	—	—	—
" 25	Hillechina	Seville	—	—	—	440 pigs	—
" 28	Engenie	Valparaiso	1344	—	—	—	—
" 28	America	Malaga	—	—	65	1084 pigs	—
" 28	Santiago	West Coast	460	—	—	—	—

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	90	£27 0 0	T. Somers.
Redmoor	15	18 7 6	Michell & Sons.
ditto	9	3 16 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Great Wheal Baddern	6	19 3 6	Locke, Blackett & Co.
ditto	10	11 5 0	R. Michell & Son.
Wheal Wrey Consols	43	17 17 6	R. Michell & Son.
Gellirheirion	40	14 3 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Minera	100	14 17 6	Adam Eytton.
ditto	100	14 16 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	40	14 16 6	ditto
ditto	14	14 15 0	Adam Eytton.
ditto	7	13 10 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Minnigaff	35	13 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Catherine and Jane Consols	28	13 18 6	Adam Eytton.
Tamar	60	21 10 6	—

BLENDE.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	40	£4 14 3	R. C. & W. Wright.
ditto	30	4 14 3	ditto

BLACK TIN.

BLACK TIN.					
Sold on February 24.					
	Tons c. q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pedn-an-drea	3	10	0	£279 17 6	£279 11 3—Daubuz & Co.
ditto	8	1	19	72 15 0	587 3—ditto
ditto	1	6	1	51 0 0	80 1 9—ditto
Sold on February 26.					
Gt. Wheal Busy	12	13	0 23	—	824 5 4—
Wendron Cons.	18	3	3 21	—	1391 3 6—Carvedras, &c.
Gt. Wh. Fortune	13	4	0 18	—	1086 1 10—Mellauar.
East Wh. Lovell	8	2	0 0	—	336 0 6—ditto
Great Hewas	6	16	0 10	76 0 0	517 2 8—Trehellan.
ditto	2	7	0 7	68 5 0	158 4 5—ditto
ditto	5	4	3 16	76 0 0	398 11 10—Carvedras.
ditto	1	5	1 1	66 0 0	85 5 10—ditto
Sold on February 28.					
West Par Cons.	7	10	0 18	73 2 6	549 0 6—Enthoven & Son

available resources which it would appear are every day becoming more and more developed, and must in a matter-of-fact sense be estimated as stable and enduring. However, it has fortunately occurred that the income of the company during the year 1858, although owing to adverse causes no increase therein has to be noted, is not diminished; it has been fairly and effectually sustained; but in the seven weeks of this, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the report exhibits a very considerable increase, taking the short space of time and existing circumstances into consideration: the calculation for the present year up to the date of the meeting being 22,838l. 9s. 6d., against 19,667l. 14s. 2d., so the total for the seven corresponding weeks of the last year shows a clear augmentation of 3171l. 15s. 4d.; while the surplus left on the settlement of accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, amounts to a very considerable sum—96,280l. 12s. 11d. After debiting interest and preference dividends payable in the course of the year, a balance appears of 35,498l. 15s. 6d., out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the consolidated stock account.

Again, the traffic returns for the last five years give in their gradual increase, under great difficulties, a very valuable proof of the soundness of this enterprise, the totals being the following:—In 1854, 129,732l. 9s. 4d.; in 1855, 145,092l. 0s. 10d.; 1856, 164,135l. 10s. 6d.; 1857, 176,732l. 12s. 5d.; 1858, 178,497l. 1s. 3d. The exports of merchandise foreign, irrespective of the coal exportation, is also reported on the increase, and the statement of railway working stock and the passenger statistics are very satisfactory; and now comes within our especial province a source of income from which the West Hartlepool directors anticipate a large increase of profit—the iron trade; many blast-furnaces which were laid down during the last year being now about to commence, or have commenced, working. Additional iron-works are projected for working on the "West Hartlepool system," and the exploitation of certain iron and coal royalties is laid down as a great element of future prosperity. The current year it is expected will bring to this harbour an increase of foreign timber imports, a very great desideratum to the general trade, for late improvements in the harbour itself, and the additional merchandise docks which have been built, insure to the shipping interest all the requirements necessary. Ships of upwards of 2000 tons can be now received at and dispatched from Hartlepool, so says the export before us, without any difficulty, and every accommodation necessary to export and import commerce abundantly afforded.

Thus, then, has an enterprise of vast importance to the trade of this country succeeded; and we have only to deplore that unfounded reports respecting it, arising as is avowed from personal animosities, should have been promulgated. In private life doubtful sayings—ambiguous allusions—cast even over the purest characters their shadows for a season; and the suspicion, dark and dense, which were conjured up by Mr. BENJAMIN COLEMAN's asseverations to the prejudice of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company evidence the vicious facility with which people can, if they are reckless of the consequences to themselves as they are to others, injure the well-being and future prospects of the most legitimate public undertakings. However, on the other hand, truth must ever ultimately prevail, for it possesses an attribute directly derived from the eternal source from which it springs—that of arising superior to the errors of the world, to the failings of humanity. It can never fail to protect principle, dispel prejudice, and punish wrong by exhibiting it, in broad light, in its true and revolting colours. Mr. STURGE, in his able exposition of the fallacy of Mr. COLEMAN's allegations, exemplified the corrective power of rectitude and honourable dealing, while Admiral CATOR and Mr. HUDSON, himself an experienced accountant, practically asserted the principle.

The popular voice, too—which, by-the-by, is no bad exponent, and indicative of fact and verity—arose enthusiastically in favour of Mr. R. WALDO JACKSON, and gave another, and it is to be hoped a severe, lesson to his assailant, Mr. COLEMAN, consideration for whom prevents our further discussion of this extraordinary and somewhat painful subject. To him charitable feeling would suggest the injunction, "Go and sin no more;" and to the Chairman, Mr. R. WALDO JACKSON, who has passed so scathlessly through the ordeal especially constructed for him, and to his co-directors, as well as to the directors of all public companies, as a body, we say—Thus watching over the interests confided to your charge—*Semper honor, non minus tuum, laudisque manebunt.*

Æsop, in his fable of the Lark and her Young Ones, illustrated in a humble but practical way one of the greatest principles of mankind—self-reliance, or rather self-action. No better adaptation of this high and noble sentiment has for a long time met our view than the effort now making by certain Irish gentlemen to develop the well-known, but hitherto comparatively neglected, mineral resources of that splendid country. Perhaps at no period in its history was it so well prepared for such an event. The settled state of the population, the satisfactory results of improved agriculture, the formation of railways, the impulse given to trade and commerce by her manufactures, all combine to render the present a most auspicious time for the undertaking, apart from home considerations: the state of the metal market, the abundance of capital in England, and the confidence now being restored towards mining pursuits, are powerful auxiliaries to this important enterprise. We are aware the project has been for some time on the tapis, and were surprised at the delay of its announcement. We are now enabled cordially to assent to the propriety of the measure, which we find arose from a determination to place the adventure before the public as a scheme having the merit of honesty of purpose and reality, of soundness and discretion on the part of the promoters for its basis of action, and on which they are determined to rear a structure that shall either stand or fall by its own intrinsic merits. We allude to the formation of the CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY, an advertisement of which appears in our present Journal. It is with pleasure we see the initiative taken by the LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, and to find a directory consisting of gentlemen whose abilities in their profession are a sure guarantee for the faithful discharge of the difficult duties they have undertaken. The management of the mining department has been confided to a gentleman of proved ability, who brought the Newtownards Mine to a successful issue, and who expresses entire confidence in the present speculation. We hail this company's endeavours as a step in the right direction, and trust it will be but a precursor to many similar spirited intentions. We have been at some trouble to ascertain the merits of the property for mining pursuits, and are assured by competent authorities that they are unexceptionable.

We have for a long period advocated the development of our home mining resources; this is an earnest and encouragement; we, therefore, dilate on the subject at a greater length than we should otherwise feel disposed to do. We doubt not the project will meet with a cordial reception by the public, and in the present state of the market that the whole of the capital will be readily subscribed. At all events, we wish them God speed.

The mining industry of this country is gradually assuming that acknowledged position in the consideration of the moneyed interests, and with the public generally, which her commercial status warrants. The most obtuse have been forced to admit, from the statistical evidence furnished month by month by the Board of Trade, and through other channels, that mining and its results constitute one of the most important links in the chain of England's mercantile power; and although it has at times been the effort of some, who consider wisdom centred in themselves alone, to decry mining, yet the sequel shows incontestably that the desire to disparage only creates a reaction of greater weight in support of the object striven to be put down. If Great Britain is to progress in the scale of nations, and keep pace with general civilisation and advance, mining, in all its branches, must flourish. The more the requirements of the world are extended in all the points now become absolutely necessary for expeditious transit and intercourse, so much the more must be the demand on the production and manufacture of the several metals; and it is contrary to all reason to suppose that one portion of a system can move on while another stands still or retrogrades. It is no wonder, therefore, that the vent which has been long looked for, and desired, to ease the extraordinary accumulation of capital, which has been long lying dormant in the coffers of the country, should be found in the liberal support of mining. Nothing can be more encouraging to the class interests which this Journal represents than the present aspect of affairs. A demand of a most extensive nature has sprung up for mining enterprise, and not only are the shares of old established companies in request at advanced prices, but powerful combinations of capitalists and others are being made to give vitality to mining districts in many parts of the United Kingdom. No doubt this feeling has received a great impetus from the success which has attended several undertakings of this nature in our own country and in our colonies, more especially as the benefits which have accrued have not resulted from chance or hazard, but were foretold as the certain consequence of perseverance and steady exertion, by those whose geological and practical mining knowledge

justified their expression of opinion. Most assuredly has this been the case, for instance, with East Wheel Russell; for perseveringly did Mr. J. H. HITCHINS contend that the result would be as is now incontestably proved if the works were continued in the course he pointed out. This fact, together with the readiness which was shown by the public to embark in mining enterprise, as evidenced by the prompt manner in which the North Rhine Copper Company (of South Australia) obtained its capital, and the shares having continued to advance in value, has consequently roused many to action. Those undertakings which have valid claims for support will, no doubt, induce investments, and tend still further to give animation to mining generally.

Mr. J. H. HITCHINS has so strongly advocated the Tavistock district generally, and particularly the locality of the East Wheel Russell, that there is every reason to believe that some mines now idle will resume their wonted popularity. How often it is that the second set of shareholders reap the benefit; and the reason is not unnatural. They start fresh and energetic, with all the preliminary or unprofitable work done by their predecessors; and the application of capital necessarily tends to determine the issue promptly. Those who think that a mine would not be abandoned, or its works relinquished or suspended, if it were of worth, have but a very superficial knowledge of mining history. Most of the remunerative mines in the western counties have yielded their riches to others than those who were the first to embark their capital. Our City Article tends materially to confirm the views we have taken in these remarks. Transactions in the City constitute a barometer which seldom errs in expressing the tone of public opinion; and if the business done in mining shares throughout the week be taken as such evidence, we are justified in looking for great animation in the mining world, and for considering that due support will be given to legitimate enterprise.

RIVER NAVIGATION AND COAL MINING IN INDIA.

The navigation with steam power of the rivers of India is now likely to be successfully carried on by the Oriental Inland Steam Company, who have recently doubled their capital in order to be provided with ample funds. At the meeting on Wednesday, it was stated that the company's operations in India were progressing most satisfactorily, and that the managing director (Mr. Bourne) had proceeded to India to superintend the starting of the vessels, and to further by every means in his power the interests of the shareholders. The new shares have been promptly subscribed for, and it is anticipated that the increased capital will enable the directors more effectually to attain the objects for which the company was established. The progress of this company is peculiarly interesting to our readers, inasmuch as under its auspices a proper investigation of the prospects of obtaining supplies of coal from local sources will be made, the managing director having been furnished with full powers for that purpose. Coal has been discovered in Scinde, but its quality is inferior, and it is well known that it will not remunerate a steam vessel to carry any coal that is not of first quality. The directors believe that good coal is to be found upon the Indus, and the course that has been taken will ere long decide the question.

It will be recollected that the company was formed principally to enable the invention of Mr. John Bourne, the managing director, to be employed to the best advantage, the rivers of India offering by far the greater facilities; but there can be no doubt that immense benefit will be conferred upon all districts which come within the scope of the company's operations, and that it will afford the readiest means of opening up the commercial resources of Central India. If whilst the company is in its infancy the directors are enabled to present so satisfactory a report as that submitted to the meeting on Wednesday, it is but fair to anticipate that the extension of railways, and the increased intercourse between the English and their fellow-subjects in India, will place them in a very enviable position, since it must be admitted that for many years there will be a far larger demand for means of transport than can readily be met by existing or even by projected companies. The balance-sheet from the commencement of the company in February 1856, to the end of December last, showed a large balance in favour of the company. The retiring directors were re-elected, and Sir J. Login's election on the board confirmed, when the meeting separated with apparent satisfaction.

GOLD MINING IN ARIZONA.

As much excitement has been caused by the reports of the discovery of a gold field in the Arizona territory of the United States, we take the advantage of giving some notes on the subject, the more particularly as it is reported in the *Times* from California that the Gila Mines had failed. Arizona chiefly consists of the large territory lately acquired by Gen. Gadsden, United States Ambassador, from the Mexican Government, and lies on the border of New Mexico, with some adjoining wild land. It has been constituted a territorial Government, and great expectations are entertained from it. It is said its metallic wealth was one great inducement for the Americans to compel its purchase. It lies inland, between California and Texas, and is watered by the River Gila. It is already receiving a population from Texas, New Mexico, and California, the latter drawn thither by the gold news. It has been long reported that gold was abundant on the river, but under the Mexican administration the Indians were too powerful for any adventurers, but now with the strong Government of the United States the river is accessible. The gold was, however, supposed to be far up, and it was not until about the middle of last August that it was found in a more accessible position near the river mouth, by Mr. Birch, an old Californian miner, on his way back to Texas. His cattle were tired, and he was compelled to rest them for a few days; but, Yankee-like, he could not rest himself, so he set to work to prospect the hills. He had not been an hour at work before he found several small pieces of gold merely by scratching with his knife. He then set to work and made himself a rocker, or cradle, Californian fashion, and began washing in earnest; and as there were at that time many emigrants on their way from Texas to California along the Gila, they all stopped as they came along, and went to work also, until in about six or eight weeks there were about fifty men encamped, most of them having families.

The news of this reaching San Francisco in November, a company was formed there, which arrived on the Gila on the 20th of November, but by that time 70 men, mostly Texans, were at work, and they had built themselves a town of houses, of wattle and dab, which, with a view to the future, they have named Gila City, and which is 18 miles above the junction of the Gila with the Colorado, where Fort Yuma is situated. Opposite Fort Yuma is another city laid out, called Arizona City, consisting at the last advices of two mud huts, but already was established there a post-office for both sides of the river. Most of the workers at Gila City found gold, some 10l. per man per day, but others only 2s., and the average not more than 16s. to 20s., which the Californians consider poor pay.

There is one difficulty at present in the way of profitable mining there, that the river is nearly half a mile from the nearest diggings, so that the washing stuff has to be hauled to the river. The charge for this is 8s. per load. Some loads of stuff will yield at the rate of 4l., but others not enough to pay for haulage. The Californians, however, have it in contemplation to adopt their home plan, and to carry the water to the diggings, when it is considered they will pay handsomely. The mines extend five miles on each side of the river at Gila City, and at the last dates were worked from three camps, with many fresh arrivals from California. Many of these stay for a few days, prospect, and not finding the country as rich as they could wish, leave; but those who keep steadily at work invariably do well. There is one company, say four men, which has taken out 6000l. in two months. The gold is found in the deep ravines, and in some places on the tops of the hills. There are scarcely any deep diggings, as the gold is mostly found near the surface, and in the bed rock in the gulches and ravines. It is, however, on the head waters of the Gila that gold is said to be found in large quantities. Already a large company was being formed at the last dates at Gila City, to prospect in the country of the Apache Indians, a fierce tribe. The company will be well armed and watchful. At the last date there were 200 men in Gila City, so that they could spare recruits. Most of these men being new comers had no claims, but were employed in prospecting, when if they find anything they claim it, if not they leave, or buy part of an old claim. The climate in December was delightful. It is said only to rain a few showers in August, but the country for miles round is one great region of barren hills and valleys. As the soil is impregnated with alkali, and there are no means of irrigation, agriculture will not flourish. Except in some few places there is no timber, and what there is consists of cotton wood or mesquite. It is, however, a rich mineral country. Provisions are, therefore, dear, and are brought from California, chiefly from San Francisco, up the Gulf of California to the mouth of the

Colorado, and thence to Fort Yuma by steamer. Already the stages of the Overland Mail Company from St. Louis pass twice a week through Gila City, so that there is good correspondence.

We may observe that in the Arizona territory, nearer to the Colorado, there are very rich copper mines, worked by a Californian company, and from which ore of 60 to 80 per cent. has been shipped; but the difficulty of transport is very great, as a long desert has to be crossed; as, however, the land is comparatively level, it is proposed to employ Boydell's traction engines instead of mules. The cost of transport now is about 20l. per ton, so as to make the rich ores almost valueless; and one of the partners came all the way from the far West to England, expressly for the purpose of examining Boydell's engine, and returned much satisfied with its working.

SCHOOL OF MINES, BRISTOL.

The lecture at this Institution, on Monday, was given by Mr. HETH OGDEN, of Manchester, on "THE PATENT STEAM BREAK AND RECORDING ENGINE." Mr. OGDEN explained from diagrams the principle and application of the steam break, and gave several instances of loss of life from over-winding which might have been prevented by this invention; an instance was also noticed where the lives of two men had been saved by the prompt self-action of the break, when the cage-chain was not more than 6 in. from the pulley. The break is now used at some of the Lancashire collieries, and we are glad to learn that three of the principal colliery companies in the neighbourhood of Bristol are having it attached to their winding engines. It is simple in construction, and very safe and effective in its action. It may be applied by the engineman with great facility, where the use of the break is necessary to control the engine, and if the load be raised but a little above the proper terminus the break is applied by self-acting gear. The lecturer explained the construction of a very useful and safe indicator, by which is shown at all times, not only the exact position of the load in the shaft, but also the position of the crank of the engine. The recording apparatus is to show how many lodes have been raised to the surface, or how many complete journeys have been made by each rope in a given time. The power of the steam-break is always directly as the power of the engine or pressure of steam in the boiler. After observing that the sticking of valves, neglect of the engineer, detachment or breakage of wheels, misapprehension of the engineers, defective indicators, and sudden incapacity of the engineer from accident, or other causes, were all sources of over-winding and consequent destruction of property, or, what was of much greater importance, human life, Mr. OGDEN continued: I have endeavoured, in a plain and unvarnished manner, to lay before your consideration the "patent steam break" as the preventative for overwinding. I have spoken about breaks in general, and facts speak for themselves, as to the insufficiency of the present existing arrangements for the prevention of such accidents from this source, as to most of us are, alas, too familiar. I believe that mining for some time back, and henceforth, has been, and will be, a science of progress; many things have and are being done to alleviate the condition of the working miner; and colliery owners, in many cases, have been more alive to their own interest in seeing that order (which is said to be heaven's first law) and system are observed in their works. I regard it as a great and significant fact that there is a desire for progress, and I feel it an honour to address you in the Bristol School of Mines. I think that this Institution does great credit to the colliery owners of the district and the public generally, and the sooner kindred institutions are established in the great mining districts of this country the better, both for the sake of humanity and economy.

I have heard it said at times—"Oh, he is only a collier;" and have thought to myself "out upon the word." A collier plays a more important part in the world than appears at a superficial view: who supplies the fuel necessary to convert our various ores into useful metals? Look at the tens of thousands of stationary engines now engaged in the production of the nation's wealth; look at the vast network of railways, which afford facilities for communication not dreamt of half a century ago; look at those wonders of the deep, which snort their fiery way across the mighty ocean, bringing great nations closer to each other, and spreading trade, civilisation, and truth amongst men—for much of this are we not indebted to the collier? It is sometimes said that miners as a body are an exceedingly reckless class; but is there anything in mining to make them so, or is it from want of proper education, and a general adoption of the best improvements known for the safe and salutary working of the mines? I am a believer of the latter; and instead of mining being an occupation tending to corrupt the morals, and make men reckless, I venture to look upon mining as tending very much to elevate the mind. Does it not lay bare that wonderful science geology, the natural twin-sister of astronomy, for the wonders which science has discovered in the heavens are to my mind equalled by the wonderful and truly grand and useful revelations of geology. I submit the steam-break as a means of preventing the most violent and fearful deaths to which miners are exposed: for what can be more fearful than that of being brought suddenly to the pulley, and the next moment laid a lifeless mass on the pit's brow, or thrown down the yawning shaft. I submit it as being, to use Mr. Newton's expression, in my first testimonial, "the one thing needful" for the prevention of accident from overwinding. I submit the steam-break in the cause of humanity—by the sighs of those wives who have been made widows, by the tears of those children who have been left fatherless, by the expiring groans of those lives which have been suddenly, and without preparation, sacrificed to overwinding. Again, I say, I submit the matter to your serious consideration; and at least examine well before you condemn. And, lastly, I submit it in a financial point of view: my opinion, from careful observation, is that nine out of ten cases of overwinding, where fatal accident is not the consequence, never come to the ears of the proprietors themselves; and I undertake to erect the steam-break for less than the probable cost of one accident. The engine itself is the immediate cause of overwinding, and it is with this that the steam-break deals; this, I consider, much preferable to slip-hooks, or other means used apart from the engine.

MINERAL OIL.—We lately called attention to this substance, and now add some further notes. The King of Burmah has relaxed all the commercial monopolies except those of mineral oil and teak, and thus oil will remain in the same state for some time, but a further relaxation may, at some future time, be expected, which will include mineral oil. The export of this article is in the hands of the English and American merchants at Rangoon. Mr. G. Wilson, F.R.S., has suggested the application of this article for preparing leather for bookbinders, as less likely to suffer from heat and damp than the vegetable oils. This well deserves attention. A new analysis of the shale and shale oils is to be found in one of the recent German chemical periodicals.

FIRE-BRICKS—NEW APPLICATION.—A proposition has been made in connection with Mr. Twining's Economical Museum to employ the common fire-bricks used in the South Wales furnaces, instead of the more expensive materials used in connection with Arnott's stoves. This would be of considerable benefit to the working classes, and preferable to the fire-bricks, which are not permanent, and are apt to be lost or broken.

THE NATIONAL FLAX COMPANY, with a proposed capital of 200,000l., in shares of 1l. each, the amount to be raised by instalments of 5s. on application, 5s. within three months from allotment, and the remainder in two payments of 5s. each, as may be required, has been registered, and is about to issue its prospectus. This company commences under very good auspices, and, taking into consideration the shortness of supply both of British and foreign flax-fibre as compared with the demand, an association like this, founded on an improved system of flax preparation (the patent process adopted being that of Mr. G. A. Cator) whereby a great expenditure of capital, time, and labour will be saved to the grower, and the fibre itself enhanced in its adaptation to commercial purposes, is of the utmost national importance. An impulse will thus be given to the agricultural interest towards the cultivation of flax which has very long been needed, for the great trouble and expense of preparing that produce for the market has hitherto kept the farming community rather apathetic and careless regarding it. Further, it being now acknowledged by the most experienced farmers that the antiquated notion of flax being an "exhausting crop" is a fallacy, the old prejudices will become quickly dissipated; and as it appears a more improved mode of cultivation will be promptly promoted by this company, a rapid augmentation of the supply of home-grown flax may be anticipated in a comparatively short space of time. The rise in the price of flax-fibre within the last few months has become a rather startling fact—for instance, that material, which not long since could be bought at 7s. per stone, can now scarcely be obtained at 10s. or 11s., and

yet importation from the ordinary sources has not been stimulated by the advance. Under all circumstances, the National Flax Company is evidently calculated to materially serve the trade and commerce of the country.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 3.—The Coal Trade generally must still be reported quiet. The remarkable mildness of the season continues, which checks the home consumption. Some complaints are also made of the dullness in the trade for coke: the partial introduction of raw coal for the use of locomotives tends to this result. It is not, however, considered that its use will make such decided progress as to materially affect this important branch of the trade.

A number of coke ovens are to be erected at the Black Boy Colliery. This colliery continues to progress most satisfactorily.

A new shaft has been sunk recently at the Backworth Colliery to the steam-coal seam, and coal is now worked at the rate of 10 keels, or upwards of 200 tons per day. The quantity will be rapidly increased as the workings are developed. This colliery is adjoining the well-known Seghill Works, and on the south side of the latter.

Messrs. Taylor and Co. have now five collieries at work in this locality—that is, at Holywell, Backworth, West Crumlington, &c.

The works at the Seghill Colliery are considerably brisker than when we last noticed them, as they are working four and sometimes five days per week, and are producing 18 keels, or 380 tons per day.

The Ryhope new winning, near Sunderland, is making rapid progress. Tenders are now invited for the building of 100 workmen's cottages there. We have not as yet seen the plan of them, but have little doubt that they will be built according to the latest improvements in that class of buildings.

The price of pig-iron continues to rule low.

The works on the Border Counties Railway are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. This line, if fully carried out, and a junction formed with it and the North British, will become an important route or middle passage into Scotland, and will much enhance the imports and value of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, especially if the latter should continue a distinct proprietary, and escape being amalgamated with its leviathan neighbour, the North-Eastern.

Preparations are making for the struggle which is to take place in Parliament in the present session between the rival railways respecting this route into Scotland, which terminated, it will be recollected, in a very peculiar and unsatisfactory manner in the last session; and as the relative and actual value of the Canobie and Plashett's coal fields form an important element in the discussion of this question, some of the most eminent mining engineers of the North are engaged during the present week in surveying them, for the purpose of giving evidence as to their merits and capabilities.

Some agreeable excitement has taken place at the Elswick Engine Works this week. The talented and enterprising principal of the concern having returned from London, where he has received a Government appointment as engineer to the department of rifled ordnance, he being the inventor of those wonderful guns. He has also had the distinguished honour of receiving from Her Majesty the order of knighthood. The agents and workmen presented a congratulatory address to him on the occasion, and a dinner on a liberal scale is to be given to them this week to commemorate the auspicious event. The career of this gentleman ought to act as a stimulus to our mechanics, &c., to exert themselves to effect improvements. Only 1½ years have elapsed since Sir W. G. Armstrong left the profession of an attorney, and he has by rapid strides achieved his present position as an engineer and inventor of the first class.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MARCH 3.—The general representation with regard to the iron trade continues to be that it is in a quiet state, not worse than last week, and some think it is rather better; but there is a scarcity of orders of large amount. The makers of the best qualities of iron are tolerably well supplied with orders, and superior qualities of pig-iron are decidedly firm in price. It is in respect to pigs for melting that the slackness spoken of last week is experienced. There appears no good reason for anticipating that the present period of quietness is more than temporary, and probably a decision for either peace or war in Italy would lead to orders now held back being given out.

In the hardware trades there is nothing particularly worthy of note. The home trade is tolerably brisk, and the Birmingham houses appear to experience a steady flow of activity. The United States demand continues to improve, and the statements made respecting the revival of trade in that important market are fully borne out by the Board of Trade returns for January, the increase in the exports to the United States forming their most striking feature.

The committee of the South Staffordshire Colliers' Union are endeavouring to secure the signatures of every important class in the community to petitions to Parliament in favour of an enactment restricting the working time of coal miners to eight hours per day; the machinery used for raising coals out of the pit to nine hours per day; the working time of children and young persons under fourteen years of age employed in mines to four hours per day; and obliging owners of coal mines to provide good instruction for four hours in each day (including the nature and property of gases) for all children employed under that age; and also to compel the employment of the safety-cage and such other appliances as may appear necessary for the preservation of life. Another feature in the proposed bill is that a tax of a farthing per ton is to be levied on all coal, the proceeds to be devoted to the support of the widows and orphans of those who may lose their lives in mines, for the education of their children, and the establishment of a Miners' Home for all persons who may be disabled through working in a coal mine, or at any colliery works, after the manner of a Sailor's Home. The objects sought, apart from the question whether they are desirable or not, are of such a nature that practical legislators will pause before attempting to compass them. But the movement is noteworthy, as evincing a desire to invoke a power to do that for the colliers which they have not sufficient self-restraint or unity of action to do for themselves. The organisation of large bodies of men with a view to providing for the contingencies of sickness or disability on account of age is a most important matter, well worthy of consideration; and the colliers' views and feelings on the subject would form a most important element in its solution, could any means of discovering it be found.

An important meeting of the iron and coalmasters of the district was held in this town on Wednesday, having been convened by Mr. Philip Williams, Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association. The object of the meeting was to consider the provisions of a bill promoted by the Great Western Railway Company, which, while seeking for its primary object power for carrying the West London Railway over the Great Western line by means of a bridge, in lieu of the present level crossing, also embraces no less an object than raising, by a large amount, the tolls of the company on all their lines throughout the kingdom. The advance would be in many cases very considerable. It was mentioned, as an illustration, that in the case of pig-iron or ironstone the tolls for conveyance over the line only, at present limited to 1d. per ton per mile, are to be raised to 1½d., and hoops and sheets for 1d. to 1½d. Taking the company's maximum rates as carriers, they finding trucks and locomotive power, the advance would be for the articles first named above from 1½d. to 1½d. per ton per mile, if carried less than 50 miles, and from 1½d. to 1½d. if carried a greater distance. For hoops and sheet-iron the difference would be from 1½d. under 50 miles, to 2½d., and above that distance from 1½d. to 1½d. per ton per mile. In addition to these advances in freights, the bill gives the company power to charge for loading, unloading, covering, use of sidings, risk, and so on, to an extent only limited by the vague word "reasonable." An organisation has been commenced against the bill, in which South Wales, Shropshire, and other districts are uniting. It has been determined to raise 1000l. to conduct the opposition, of which this district is to raise 315l.—the ironmasters finding 130l., the coalmasters 85l., and the general traders being asked for 80l. The mode in which these sweeping changes were attempted to be effected, by tacking them as a subsidiary provision to a bill for a short London line, was strongly condemned. Mr. W. Mathews, Mr. Hartley, and Mr. G. Barker, were appointed a committee to oppose the bill. Lord Ward is opposing it on his own account, his lordship being largely interested, as he conveys a considerable quantity of coal to London.

The half-yearly meeting of the South Staffordshire Water Works Company was held at Walsall on Tuesday, Mr. P. C. Chawner, the Chairman of the company, presiding. The report stated that the distribution pipes were being rapidly laid, and applications for a supply of water were coming in satisfactorily. The water is described as being of excellent quality, and

the Chairman stated that the London and North-Western Railway Company, who work the South Staffordshire line for the lessee, have taken the water for their engines, and find that instead of increasing the accumulation of deposit in the pipes and boilers it operates to clear them.

Mr. Longridge, our Mine Inspector, appears to be looking up the collieries. On Wednesday, Mr. Whitehouse was, on his information, fined 5l. and costs, for not providing a break and steam-gauge to his colliery engine at Sedgley. On Tuesday last an engineer who had negligently drawn three men nearly to the pulley, the life of one being only saved by the promptness of the banksman in pushing the wagon over the pit's mouth, was sent to prison for two months by the Wednesbury magistrates. His employer, Mr. E. Williams, of Tipton, took proceedings against him.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MARCH 3.—The uncertainty of a continental war, and the dissatisfaction generally expressed in reference to the Ministerial Reform Bill, are tending to disturb the steady and quiet progress of the trade of the country. The Iron Trade, up to the present period, has experienced but little effect; but the advices received with regard to the operations of these circumstances are such as to shake the confidence of the ironmasters, and we must, therefore, expect if this state of things continue that our trade will retrograde. The demand for railway ironwork during the week has been good, and there have been frequent enquiries for bars and plates. The rates are well maintained. The demand for Scotch pig-iron has been flat. The demand for Derbyshire pig-iron is on the increase amongst local ironmasters, and we now continue to receive a much larger quantity of the Northamptonshire ores.

The Coal Trade is not so brisk as during the corresponding month of last year, but the remarkable mildness of the weather has materially diminished the consumption for household purposes. The enquiry for manufacturers' has increased rapidly, but with an augmented production, such as has been going on in Yorkshire and Derbyshire for several years past, no fear need be entertained of providing an amply supply, unless the labour market should be affected by protracted strikes, which have latterly happily died out.

The remarkable and unprecedented fall in the price of Eyam mining shares in Derbyshire—a fall from 64l., 60l., to 17l. in a few months, is a fact which has put all the shareholders in mourning, and damped the speculative spirit of miners generally. And what has still further shaken the confidence of the shareholders is the belief of some of the directors selling a portion of their shares, and others slipping out altogether. We were prepared to anticipate the result which has now actually occurred, and some time ago, by the tenour of our observations, we hinted that the forebodings of the mine were gradually becoming less productive. Our observations drew from the directors, through their secretary, a contradictory reply: time has, however, proved the accuracy of what we said. The mine is producing about 6 tons per week, a wonderful falling off, and now the directors find themselves getting terrifically short of the needful. With all their wisdom, unapproachable management, and thumping dividends, they forgot to look after a reserve fund for an adverse day. Really and truly the "men of the Eyam Mine" were believed to be infallible; and no matter what they took in hand in respect to mining, premiums were sure to follow. Alas! who cannot pity their fallen greatness?

The pumping operations at the North Derbyshire Mine were to be commenced to-day, the water in the shaft having considerably subsided. We shall soon be able to test to a practical result the pumping capabilities of the new engine. We hear with regret that Mr. Bentley, the manager of the mine, has resigned from continued ill-health. A large addition to the number of men employed at Mill Dam was made on Monday, and a great portion of them have been put to push forward the opening of the under level, a work which it is anticipated will be completed in a few weeks. The engine-bed and the walling of the new shaft are proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. The Mill Town Mine is about having a measure of ore. The mine looks well. There is no further change of moment to notice in the other Derbyshire mines.

RAILWAYS, IRON, AND COAL IN SOUTH WALES.—The Rhymney Railway, to which we have more than once drawn the attention of our readers, has become one of more promise to its shareholders than the most sanguine of its promoters had anticipated; and connected with it is the advanced and advancing prosperity of the Rhymney Iron Company, the interests of the one being identical with those of the other, though two distinct and independent companies. Until very recently these enormous iron works were so isolated, being far up in a valley, as to be without the means of transit to a shipping port, except an antiquated tramway, most circuitous and inconvenient, worked, in common with other companies, by horse power, with very excessive tolls imposed; and barely one trip a day was ever performed without an effort. Since the railway, from the improved mode of transit, the shares in the iron company have increased in value very considerably, and must go on progressing, and instead of being at a heavy discount, we submit, should be marked at some premium. The property is for the most part freehold, and even now renders a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum upon the subscribed capital. The railway, for coal and iron traffic, the entire length of the Rhymney Valley, extending full 20 miles, and abounding in minerals; and it has led to the opening of coal works of vast importance all along, which are now being prosecuted with energy by the first capitalists of the day, and which otherwise would have been wholly unproductive. They are thus brought into close connection with the shipping port of Cardiff, for the purpose of the shipment of coal, having four staiths on the East Bute Dock, three being already in full operation, while the fourth is in a very forward state towards completion. It is satisfactory to observe, according to the directors' report presented at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders on the 28th Feb., that all descriptions of revenue indicate a steady and progressive improvement, and that, as the resources of the district become developed and the state of trade improves, an expectation is held out that an ample equivalent will be secured for the capital laid out. The line has been opened for traffic but one complete half-year to December 31st last, and yet its revenue for that period, chiefly derived from passengers, general goods, and iron (the item of coals, for which the line was in the main projected, being as yet but an insignificant one in the account of revenue, only 1356l. 17s.), amounted to a sum little short of 10,000l. The passenger traffic is progressing in an extraordinary way, and until the completion and opening of the line was scarcely taken into account. We will not descend to more minute details, but refer our readers to the published report of the directors and the engineer. The half-yearly meeting was one of great satisfaction to the shareholders, and it was gratifying to hear it announced from the chair, on the motion for the adoption of the report, that the trade in coal and iron was rapidly recovering from its recent depression in Cardiff, and that the railway was beginning to feel its influence. But when the hon. Chairman (Mr. Boyle) announced the startling yet joyous fact (to which the report circulated had not made the most distant reference) of the company having just concluded an engagement with Messrs. Powell and Co., the largest coal shippers in the world, for the transit of their coal over the line to Cardiff for shipment, the scene can hardly be described. They hoped to be able to carry in the course of the year 420,000 tons of coal, which, at 1s. 6d. per ton (the price contracted for), would alone yield them a revenue of 30,000l. a year—a pretty item in an account of revenue where the capital is under 350,000l. The company had also other prospects in view with reference to the patent fuel trade, to say nothing of the numerous other sources of revenue, more especially the traffic in iron and iron ore from the Rhymney Iron-works, already verging on 10,000l. a year, and that very shortly the line would compete in point of prosperity with, or even far surpass in amount of comparative returns, any other line in the kingdom. The line is in full working order under the amount of capital secured for it, and the accounts within a compass that any shareholder devoting himself to them may unravel them, and satisfy himself, not only of their correctness, but that the undertaking is in every respect a safe investment for capital.

ECONOMY IN STEAM POWER.—So many propositions have been made for economising fuel, and promoting the more rapid generation of steam, that the theoretical engineer would be almost inclined to conclude that further improvements were scarcely to be hoped for; but he may have this impression speedily removed by an inspection of the invention of Messrs. Price and Davies, of Wolverhampton, and St. Swithin's-lane. Although it is anticipated that the greatest economy will be attained by adopting the whole of the modifications proposed, it may be remarked that the patent really includes four distinct considerations, each being highly valuable of itself. For convenience of description we shall consider the boiler, governor, safety apparatus, and adjustable expansive gear, separately. The mode by which the boiler is heated may be considered as a simplified arrangement of double furnace boiler, but the principle adopted in obtaining the very excellent results which are claimed is mainly that of preventing the current of hot air becoming fire-drawn, or shaped to the tubes in its passage to the chimney, as is the case in other tubular boilers, which causes great expenditure of heat and fuel, without producing an equivalent of steam. Another important property of the boiler is its great strength—the whole of its parts being cylindrical, the main tubes of small diameter, and the balance of pressure not destroyed. That the construction of the boiler should be generally understood, we may say that it is an ordinary single tube cylindrical boiler, but that instead of the fire being lighted in the internal cylinder, as usual, two furnaces are provided beneath the whole, and separated from each other by a fire-brick partition; each of these communicates with the internal cylinder through taper tubes, the object of which is to break up the current of heated gases, and throw it against the surface of the metal. The furnaces being fired alternately, the unmet gases from the one fire are consumed by the more highly-heated gases from the other; the gases being cooled, each being highly valuable of itself. As a proof of the efficiency of the boiler, it may be stated that steam of 50 lbs. pressure per square inch may easily be obtained from cold water in 45 minutes from the commencement of firing; and when it is thought necessary to generate steam even more rapidly than this, a larger heating surface is obtained by passing tubes vertically through the internal cylinder. The "universal governor" appears to be as efficient as simple—it consists of a disc-valve working in a cylinder, kept open by a small brass spring, and closing the passage by increased velocity of revolution, yet it is said to be superior to the ordinary governor and throttle-valve, inasmuch as its first cost is less, it has but six points of bearing, three of which only are required to change their position in opening and closing, whilst in the ordinary governor there are 31 points of bearing, 29 of which must

change their position in opening or closing; it is quicker in action, and more sensitive; it will work in any position, vertical, oblique, or horizontal, and it can be mounted, so as to be out of the reach of the engineer. The improvement in the safety apparatus consists in so connecting the float with the blow-off valve that the fall of the former opens the latter, and permits the steam to escape. The ordinary safety has the rod which carries the weight continued, so as to form a powerful lever, which works in a slot in the float-rod; so long as there is a good supply of water the safety-valve acts in the ordinary manner, but when the water is low the lever on the opposite side of the fulcrum to the weight is brought into action by the float-rod, and the safety-valve kept open to its full extent until the necessary quantity of water is supplied. The adjustable expansive gear is an arrangement by which the steam is cut off at any required point of the stroke; this is effected by the employment of a tumbler-stop, which acts upon a knuckle-joint, and permits the steam-valves to close—tubes and rods forming telescopic lifters for opening the valves being provided. We shall give a more detailed description of this part of the invention on a future occasion.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—No. II.

"Try, try, try again."

ZINC AND MERCURY.—Seldom has perseverance been so triumphantly and amply rewarded as in the instances of the metals forming the subject of our present paper. Formerly they were reckoned imperfect metals; science, however, has shown that they are specific—that even mercury, subtle and liquid as it is, is only in that state by the heat of the atmosphere; in high latitudes it is, and by scientific applications it may be rendered, perfectly solid, and capable of being beaten out into thin laminae, as is gold, silver, or copper. Until a recent period the zinc of commerce was scarcely known, except under the name of spelter, the use of which was confined to the manufacture of brass, solder for coppermiths, and the laboratory of the chemist. Even now the question is frequently asked—What is the difference between spelter and zinc? Be it known, then, that spelter is zinc in the block, as it leaves the smelters' premises, and zinc is the article when rolled into sheets, or otherwise manufactured. This metal is now in great demand, superseding the use of lead in many important modes of consumption. In London, and all large towns, the door-plates and signs of white metal preponderate over the old "brass plate," the beauty and cheapness of the material causing it to be generally adopted. The gaudy gin palaces have the counter-tops, and a large proportion of their fittings, formed of zinc, in the manufacture of which articles alone prodigious sums are expended. It has been substituted for lead as water-pipes, cave shoots, spouts, &c.; but it is found not to be suitable in many situations, the ammonia contained in the smoke of large towns rapidly destroys it, and it is thus being discarded. Many very beautiful designs, made of thin sheets of zinc pierced in various patterns, have been introduced from Germany for window blinds; these have obtained a large sale, and are rendered at small cost. Zinc is also now used in vast quantities, *per se*, for sheathing ships, or in still greater as Muntz's metal, into the composition of which it enters largely. A source of immense consumption for this metal has been created by the introduction of the system of "galvanising" ironwork, as it is termed—that is, merely coating the ware with zinc, as with tin in tin-plate making. Repeated trials were made ere it could be successfully worked, but is now extensively adopted. The electric telegraph, after many experiments, is now so generally adopted that the zinc used in the batteries form no inconsiderable item in its demand. Experiment has also proved that a pigment of purer white than acetate of lead may be obtained by a certain process, and that it is admirably adapted for inside decoration, though not calculated for exposure to the weather. The comparative novelty of zinc amongst us has probably been the reason of its limited use. The laboratory of the chemist, and the spirit of improvement, will gradually unfold its inherent qualities: we, therefore, hope our "Household Words" will be remembered and acted on in this article at least.

The ores of this metal were little understood, and less valued, in England. Until within the last seven or eight years the whole trade was monopolised by the Germans, now, however, large quantities are smelted at Swansea, Ruabon, Carlisle, Bristol, and other places.

The bi-sulphuret of zinc, the "black jack" of the miner, was formerly called the "mother of lead," probably from its being frequently found on the backs of, and associated with, galena ores, and often approaching lead ore in appearance so closely as not to be easily detected: it is also found mixed with copper and tin ores. Jack is a favourite of the miner, if not too abundant; it is said, like muddle, to ride a good horse. It is now raised as a regular ore, and sells at about 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. per ton, forming an important feature and great assistance to many young mines. Calamine, the carbonate of zinc, is also manufactured into metals; this is procured in the Mendip Hills, in North Wales, and Cumberland in considerable quantities. Jack mining, hitherto valueless, is now of great importance to the mining community, many thousands of pounds worth being annually smelted.

Mercury is not procured in Great Britain; solitary specimens have been met with in Ireland, but not to be worth recording; its existence however, if proved, should induce the practice of our motto, as these stones of mercury (they were the carbonates) could not have existed by themselves—there must be others. Almaden, in Spain, for many years engrossed the monopoly of this metal. It has been found also in Brazil, California, China, Japan, and in other places; then why not in Ireland?

The uses of mercury are various and well known, the principal being for refining gold and silver, in the manufacture of looking-glasses, in medicine, philosophical instruments, and luminating powder. Science will probably yet cause its more frequent use, when we suppose its value will again increase; it is now very cheap, perhaps never lower.

We have extended this paper to a greater length than usual, as we wished to introduce a few particulars relative to zinc, which we are fairly persuaded is but yet in its infancy of adaptation and manufacture. To those who are in the business, we advise "Try, try, try again." G. HENWOOD.

INVENTION AND INVENTORS.—No. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Nothing is more reluctantly received and appreciated than Inventions; and no one has greater struggles than the Inventor. But notwithstanding the tardy reception of the former, and the depreciation of the efforts of the latter, no sooner is a great principle or element, or the application or element of art, science, or manufacture established, than there are numbers come forward to make claim for the merit of such great improvement. At present our eyes are frequently attracted with this question—"Who invented the locomotive?" Many would now be glad to receive the laurel of praise for this monster wonder—what depth and grasp of intellect it displays!—for themselves, or their ancestors. In their opinion, the great achievement and perfection of motive-power has been accomplished, tested, and established. Who, then, has done it? "I," replies one. Another says "I." A third suggests "He." A fourth, trembling with agitation for the honour of some friend or note-worthy personage, says—"Verily these have no right to the merit, it was Mr. —." I make no pretensions to decide this important and much-contested question. Enough to every lover of progress that it has been done, and proved a boon to society; and many have made princely fortunes by it, and received a quota of praise for services rendered in promoting this mighty assistant of social and national civilisation and elevation. But after all that has been said and written, is it known who was the originator of this wonder-working machine? The other day I entered into conversation with a gentleman on this subject, and he told us he was acquainted with a friend who invented a —. Not being able to patent it, he showed it to Mr. —, who immediately did so, and has not as yet so much as acknowledged his obligation for it. It would be a waste of time to comment on this individual character. It is not a solitary instance; but universal indignation and shame be on all sides. The above remarks are not intended to insinuate that such acts of flagrant ingratitude by the developers of our important locomotive and railway system; but this I do most assuredly believe, that it is possible the rude casket which contained the first germ of this gem of thought lived and died comparatively unknown. True, he might be known by the little circle in which he lived and breathed, and probably, too, by some small, laborious, but somewhat rude and unintelligent population, who were unable to appreciate talent, learning, or native genius, and knew him only as a miraculous and fanatic schemer, being amazed at his enlarged views of future scientific, moral, and social progress. But impressed with the importance of his views, he constantly occupied his leisure in their perfection, and as incessantly inculcated them in his humble but eloquent manner; yet wanting connections, influence, and assistance (engineering and pecuniary) to develop them, he laboured on, sowing the seeds and elements of enterprise and progress, till he was laid in the quiet tomb, forgotten by all. But the influence of his efforts, though no index finger of a colossal statue points to his grave. Such is the unhappy fate of many such original thinkers, and thousands of great discoveries, which would have enriched and blessed the world, are lost.

These dottings lead me to a labyrinth of thought, for the experience of hundreds of "Yes!" and there arises before my mind a portrait gallery of struggling ones grouped together as far as vision can penetrate. Some have in their hand scrolls, imperfect drawings, or rude models, of which they appear ashamed; and others, not less anxious, have nothing to show or comment themselves, but well-formed, proportionate, and intelligent countenances. Taking a glance at this unnumbered multitude, their eyes are fixed on my quill; lips begin to move—demands are loud—all speak. I entreat of them to be patient, and, understanding their wishes, promise, if my feeble abilities enable me, I will represent their case. What do they ask? "Justice, justice." Justice between the inventor and the capitalist, which may be productive of a closer and more intimate union amongst inventors and those able to add them in perfecting their designs. A more intimate relation must exist, and a deeper sympathy too, if we as a nation wish to promote increasing and progressive enterprise. There is in the gallery an independent and original thinker, who can probably do more at correctly theorising on methods of producing aluminium than many who have tried their hands at its production. But of what use is his inductive theories? he has not the means of trying the experiments he proposes. He thinks and reasons; but the world is no wiser for him. He reads of prizes offered for, or papers on, or plans or models of, improvements or inventions. But oh the disappointment!

MONEY MARKET.—BRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS,
BANKS, INSURANCE, MINING AND RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS,
respectfully informed that EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCKS AND SHARES continue
to be BOUGHT and SOLD either for cash or on account, at the best price of the day,
through the medium of the Stock Exchange, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 11,
THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, who have enlarged their premises, thereby
affording every facility for giving the hourly current price of stocks, &c. Country com-
munications have prompt attention, and every information given to parties seeking in-
vestments. British mining shares range from 12½ to 20 per cent. Others, of a pro-
spected character, frequently advance in price from 80 to 100 per cent. upon the outlay.
The present period affords an opportunity for those who cannot fail to remunerate
all who invest. Office hours, from Ten till Five o'clock daily.
Bankers: Sir J. W. Lubbeck, Bart. — Foster and Co.

EAST WHEAL BASSET—WHEAL BASSET.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the ACCOUNT MEETINGS of the under-mentioned mines will be HELD as follows:—
EAST WHEAL BASSET.—The LAST TUESDAY in MARCH, and the LAST TUESDAY in every ALTERNATE MONTH.
WHEAL BASSET.—The FIRST TUESDAY in APRIL, and the FIRST TUESDAY in every ALTERNATE MONTH.
I also beg to give notice, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the said mines will be CLOSED ONE DAY BEFORE each MEETING, and not OPENED till TWO DAYS AFTER the MEETINGS.
WM. RICHARDS, Purser of said Mines.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DISTRIBUTION of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE, ordered to be made at the general meeting on the 31st inst., will be PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 14th March next. Warrants for the same will be forwarded to the registered address of every shareholder.
By order, BENJAMIN WILKINS, Sec.
N.B.—Shareholders who have changed their residence will be pleased to notify the same immediately.—Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, Feb. 24, 1859.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.
THE HOLDERS of CERTIFICATES of SHARES, or SCRIP, who have NOT RECEIVED a FINAL DIVIDEND of the assets of the company, are REQUESTED to MAKE EARLY APPLICATION for the same, at No. 5, Broad-street Buildings, London, November, 1858.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY
(Incorporated by Royal Charter), 19, Birchin-lane, E.C.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely, for the purpose of considering the letters of Messrs. Foster, Davenport, and Hinchins, communicated to the shareholders in the circular issued by the Board on the 19th ult., and to take such action thereon as the shareholders may think most desirable.
By order of the Board,
R. F. DAVIS, Chairman.
E. WALFORD, Sec.

DEBENTURES OF FIFTY POUNDS EACH, BEARING INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.—The DIRECTORS of the BRISTOL AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY (LIMITED), under powers of the Act of Parliament, are NOW RECEIVING APPLICATIONS for DEBENTURES of FIFTY POUNDS EACH, for three, five, or seven years. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with option to convert into shares within a year.
About £11,000 have been expended. The property consists of three extensive seams of coal, with engines, machinery, and buildings. One of the seams has been won, and the coal is expected to be in the market in about two months. The colliery is near the port and railway station at Lydney.
Applications may be made to Mr. G. S. BRYANT, sharebroker, 2, Stephen-street; or to Mr. B. D. COLLINS, managing director, at the offices of the company, 6, Bridge Street, Bristol, February 4, 1859.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS
HEREBY GIVEN, that the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian Railway Company will be HELD in the Merchants' Hall, Hutcheson-street, Glasgow, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1859, at One o'clock afternoon, in terms of the statute.
The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 3d of March, inclusive, until after the meeting.
By order of the Board,
THOS. SALKELD, Deputy Chairman.
ARCH. GIBSON, Sec.

WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AND RAILWAY.
At the GENERAL MEETING of this company, held on Friday, the 25th day of Feb., 1859, RALPH WARD JACKSON, Esq., in the chair,
The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by ROBINSON WATSON, Esq.:—
That the common seal of the company be affixed to the several registers of shares and stock in the undertaking.
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Admiral BERTIE CATON:—
That the report of the directors and the accounts submitted to this meeting be received, adopted, and confirmed.
Moved by Admiral CATON, seconded by THOMAS HUDSON, Esq.:—
That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the Chairman and directors, and considers that the proprietors are under great obligations to them for their unremitting exertions in bringing the company to its present sound and prosperous condition.
Moved by Dr. DE VITTE, M.D., seconded by GEORGE EDWIN TANTON, Esq.:—
That, in pursuance of the suggestion of the directors, the following gentlemen be requested to assist them as to the best means of dealing with the surplus property, and to co-operate generally with them for the interests of the company:—Mr. Thomas Sturge, Admiral CATON, Mr. John Shepherd Brierly, Mr. Nicholas Wood, and Mr. George Baynes.
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by ROBINSON WATSON, Esq.:—
That the dividends paid during the year 1858 on the several preference shares and stocks, and the intermediate payment at the rate of 4 per centum per annum on the consolidated stocks for the half-year ending 30th June, 1858, be confirmed; and that, on the 21st day of March next, the like rate of 4 per centum per annum be also paid on the consolidated stocks for the last half-year, ending 31st December, 1858.
Moved by JOSEPH BEERS, Esq., seconded by THOMAS HUDSON, Esq.:—
That RALPH WARD JACKSON, Charles Swainson, Robinson Watson, Cuthbert Wigham, and William Charles Ward Jackson, Esqs., be continued directors.
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by ROBINSON WATSON, Esq.:—
That George Baynes and William Fossick, Esqs., be continued auditors.
Moved by Mr. THOMAS STURGE, Esq., seconded by Admiral CATON.
That the cordial thanks of the proprietors be given to the Chairman and the directors for their continued and valuable exertions in the company's affairs, and to Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson for his able conduct in the chair this day.
West Hartlepool, February 25, 1859. A.B.M. BASNETT, Sec.

THE CLEVELAND RAILWAY.—At the ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the Cleveland Railway Company, held at the Cock Hotel, at Gaisbrough, in the North Riding of the County of York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1859,
RALPH WARD JACKSON, Esq., in the chair,
It was unanimously resolved:—
1.—That the seal of the company be affixed to the register of shareholders.
2.—That the report of the directors be received and adopted.
3.—That the Bill now pending in Parliament for the extension of the Cleveland Railway from Gaisbrough to the River Tees, and now submitted to this meeting, be approved, subject to such alterations and additions as Parliament shall decide upon.
4.—That RALPH WARD JACKSON, Charles Atwood, Isaac Lowthian Bell, William Charles Ward Jackson, Robinson Watson, John Bell, Cuthbert Wigham, and Richard Sheraton Johnson, Esqs., be continued directors.
5.—That Mr. John Costly Wigham and Mr. William Elliot Duncan be appointed auditors of the company.
6.—That Mr. Christopher Salmon be appointed secretary of the company.
7.—That the directors be requested to make such calls on the proprietors as the Act authorises, and as may be necessary for the construction of the first advertised portion of the line sanctioned last session, and for the other purposes of the company.
8.—That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the directors, and to Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson for his able conduct in the chair this day.
RALPH WARD JACKSON, Chairman.
CHRISTOPHER SALMON, Sec.

BRICKS.—Messrs. OATES and INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.
With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and then WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.
The MACHINE is now making FIFTY THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of Messrs. KIRK and PARRY, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.
Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, MACHINISTS, &c.
VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER in any of the FOLLOWING FORMS, of any size, or to working drawings for all MECHANICAL purposes:—
WASHERS for Steam and Gas Joints.
FIRE ENGINE AND FACTORY HOSE.
VALVES for Marine and other Steam-Engines.
WATERPROOF CART, VAN, AND WAGON COVERS.
ENGINE PACKING (Elastic).
PUMP RUCKETS (Elastic).
DRIVING all kinds of Machinery.
RAILWAY BUFFER SPRINGS.
BALL VALVES.
PUMP PACKING (Rings or Rope).
GAS TUBING.
SUCTION HOSE.
WHEEL TYRES (Noiseless).
N.B. A large stock of the above always on hand, and any modification made to order. Please address all communications to the Manufacturer, JAMES LYNE HANCOCK, VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER WORKS, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

GUTTA PERCHA BANDS, TUBING, &c.
Our BANDS, carefully MANUFACTURED from the VERY BEST GUTTA PERCHA only, are considerably CHEAPER, and, when fairly worked, are far more DURABLE than LEATHER. Can be had in lengths of 100 or 120 feet without a joint, are easily joined or repaired, and are, when worn out, re-purchased by us at about one-third of their original cost. In the event of a break down, a band of any size can be supplied within a few hours of receipt of order. The present prices are as under:—
Bands $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and upwards to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ... 2s. 2d. per lb.
Bands above $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick ... 2s. 4d. per lb.
Subject to a liberal discount for cash, varying according to quantity. TUBING and other articles equally low. All our patented manufactures are to be obtained wholesale from our own works; retail from any of our dealers.
THE WEST HAM GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,
West-street, Smithfield, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and
SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
[Dunas, Beck, and Sayles refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACTS FOR TAR, PITCH, AND TALLOW.
THE COMMISSIONERS for EXECUTING THE OFFICE of LORD HIGH ADMIRAL of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Tuesday, the 22d March next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING Her Majesty's dockyards with—
STOCKHOLM TAR; STOCKHOLM, ARCHANGEL, or BRITISH made PITCH; and RUSSIA or ENGLISH TALLOW.
Distributions of the articles, and forms of the tenders, may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.
Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for" and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value, for the due performance of each of the contracts.
Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, Feb. 28, 1859.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS IN CHAMBERS.
IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES
WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—BY DIRECTION of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Judge will, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1859, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at his Chambers, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, London, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributors of the said company, and that the said Judge purports that such call shall be for FOUR POUNDS PER SHARE. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call.
GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk.
R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
AMORY, TRAVERS, AND SMITH, 25, Throgmorton-street, solicitors.
Dated this 1st day of March, 1859.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN having COMBINED TO CARRY OUT A SMELTING ENTERPRISE IN SPAIN, and deeming it an excellent opportunity for obtaining a large return upon the capital embarked, are DESIROUS of finding a FEW MORE TO JOIN THEM, in order that the advantages of the Limited Liability Act may be availed of. It is proposed to register a company with 10 shares of £500 each, and, as every care has been taken to secure the best system of management, the most satisfactory results are anticipated. This enterprise offers no inducement whatever to speculators relying upon share transactions, but affords a desirable opportunity for bona fide capitalists to invest in a highly lucrative business.—Apply to "O. N. M." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.
—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERRECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN TO TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO SHIPPERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—FOR SALE, about THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY TONS heavy OIL RAILS; and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TONS SECOND-HAND serviceable RAILS, of useful sections.—Apply to NEWBOLD BROTHERS, Broad-Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO FIRE CLAY, FIRE BRICK, AND SEWER TUBE MAKERS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS HAVING CLAIMS.—The ADVERTISER is in WANT of a SITUATION to SUPERINTEND the MANUFACTURE of SEWER TUBES, FIRE BRICKS, BUILDING BRICKS, QUARRIES, PAN TILES, CHIMNEY POTS, and TERRA COTTA WORK. Well understands the trade in all its branches, and has a good sale connection in London and the country. Can keep accounts.—Apply by letter, to "W. W.," care of Mr. W. Ford, Somerset-street, Aldgate, Derbyshire.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The whole of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and PROPERTY in California of the QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED), on which a large sum of money has been expended, TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT. Full particulars may be obtained from, and tenders addressed to, WILLIAM J. VIAN, Liquidator, 3, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

COLLIERY TO BE SOLD.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a COLLIERY in FULL WORKING ORDER, having a present output of about 150 tons per day, which can be considerably increased, together with all TOOLS, RAILS, PLANT, COKE OVENS, &c., complete. This colliery is worked by means of levels, and is connected with the Taff Vale, Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford lines of railway, and is within 20 miles of the shipping port of Cardiff.
For further particulars and to treat, apply to Mr. H. J. HOLMES, solicitor; or Mr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, civil and mining engineer, Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

WELSH STEAM COALS.—The ABERCARN COLLIERY COMPANY are now PREPARED to SUPPLY STEAM NAVIGATION and RAILWAY COMPANIES, MERCHANTS, and MANUFACTURERS with their new DEEP BLACK VEIN STEAM COAL. This magnificent coal combines all the requisites of a first-class steam coal, it possesses high evaporative power, entire freedom from sulphur and clinker, while its large size, hardness, and resistance to the action of the weather, peculiarly adapt it for the tropics or distant voyages, where it has to undergo much rough usage.—For price and terms, apply to the ABERCARN COLLIERY COMPANY, Newport, Monmouthshire.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 21, Southampton, Easter.

FOR SALE, a 70 in. cylinder DIRECT ACTING PUMP ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with three boilers, about 36 tons.—For further particulars, apply to Capt. DALE, East Crispin Mines, St. Austell, Cornwall; or to Mr. E. KIRK, 27, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, about FIFTY FATHOMS OF NEW FLANGE PUMPS, 18 in. bore, made of the best iron, and tested. Also, TWO WORKING BARRELS, 17 in. in the bore, with more pipes to match, flange bolts, spear plates, all complete. Also to be sold, about FIVE TONS of CHAINS, varying from 1 in. to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in size, made of the best Staffordshire iron; a great portion of this is suitable for moving chain. Also, a fine WATER BALANCE, lately used at Pencuidd Colliery, for drawing coals.—For particulars, apply to Mr. STOBART, Pencuidd Colliery, near Swansea.

ON SALE, ONE PUMPING ENGINE, 170 horse power, in excellent working order. Also, one ditto ditto, 80 horse power. Also, ONE PAIR of CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, of 50 horse power, as good as new. ONE PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 50 horse power. Also, several HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 10 to 25 horse power, and some HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS, with furnace flues through.—Address, S. POLLOCK FORSTER, 29, Raval-street, Salford, Manchester.

PUG MILL AND CRUSHING MILL.—TO BE SOLD, very cheap, an excellent CAST-IRON PUG MILL, 4 ft. diameter, with wrought-iron shaft, knives, &c., complete. Also, a CRUSHING MILL, with two pair cast-iron rollers, 2 ft. diameter, and gear complete.—Apply to Mr. MARTIN, High-street, Bury, where the above can be seen.

COPPER AND SULPHUR MINES TO LET, at Currawn, County Mayo, containing upwards of EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES, having rich indications of minerals all over the property. Good supply of water for working machinery. Sulphur cropping out for near a mile along the shore. Great facility for shipping ore at Clew Bay. Specimens to be seen at Mr. Glennon's, mineralogist, Suffolk-street.—Apply to Wm. McCORMICK, Island Bridge, Dublin.

IRON ORE ROYALTY TO LET, in the Frington and Cleator hematite district, being the LOW ROWHALL ESTATE, in the parish of Lamphugh, near Whitehaven, Cumberland, containing 484.2 a. 2 r. 2 p.—Apply to Mr. DICKINSON, Shannon House, Workington. Mr. Murray, the tenant of the farm, will point out the boundary working.—February 18, 1859.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—FOR SALE, a SELF-ACTING SLIDE LATHE, 11 in. centre and bed 12 ft. long, complete. And TWO PORTABLE PUNCHING and CUTTING MACHINES, one suitable for $\frac{1}{4}$ in. plates, and the other for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. plates, both adapted for steam or hand power.—Apply to Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, E.C.

STEAM ENGINES.—FOR SALE, a superior HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 1 ft. 6 in. stroke. ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 1 ft. 6 in. stroke. ONE of 10 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke. TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke. And ONE of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke.—Apply to Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 24 inch ROTARY CONDENSING HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, 6 ft. stroke in cylinder, heavy fly-wheel, drawing machine attached, and connection for pumping, with a 9 ton Cornish boiler, the whole in good condition.—Particulars may be had by applying to Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co., Engineers, Tavistock.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE. Orders executed for new machinery and materials at the shortest notice, and of best quality. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and able engineers to erect it.

MINING PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE of 14 horse power FOR SALE, fitted with reversing motion to a powerful winding drum, and pumping crank.—For price and further particulars, apply to T. CRESSWELL, mining portable engine maker, Blackfriars-road, London.

BRAY'S TRACTION ENGINE COMPANY (LIMITED) are PREPARED to CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of ENGINES CAPABLE of DRAWING HEAVY LOADS upon all descriptions of COMMON ROADS. BRAY'S TRACTION ENGINE is the only one that can draw heavy loads without the assistance of an endless railway or a tramroad. Its power of traction is far greater than that of any other engine yet offered to the public. Not requiring any apparatus to travel upon, it can be maintained in working order at a small expense, and does no damage to the roads. For MINING and COLLIERY OPERATIONS, it will DRAW TRAINS of WAGONS at ONE-THIRD the COST of HORSE LABOUR.—Apply to Mr. C. A. HANCOCK, at the Company's Offices, 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

THAMES BANK.

STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, AND MACHINERY OF THE CHELSEA WATER WORKS, sold in consequence of the removal of the works to Thames Ditton.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD AND HORNE are favoured with instructions from the Directors of the Chelsea Water Works Company to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday, March 29th, at Twelve for One, a STEAM ENGINE by Maudslay and Co., with 65 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke, two wrought-iron boilers, and 25 in. pump. Also, TWO STEAM ENGINES by Boulton and Watt, with 54 and 50 in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, and 44 in. and 20 in. pumps in connection. And a STEAM ENGINE by the Butterley Company, with 27 in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke (double acting), wrought-iron boiler, and two double acting pumps, together with other lots of loose plant. The above are worthy the attention of parties in want of powerful pumping machinery, the works having been in full operation up to the time that the company derived their supply from DITTON, and every attention has since been paid to it. This sale is preparatory to a subsequent one of the valuable materials, including more than 1,000,000 of sound stock bricks in the reservoirs, &c.
May be viewed by orders, and catalogues had, when ready, at the office of the company; also on the premises, and of the auctioneers, 40, Parliament-street, or Coal Exchange.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions to arrange catalogue, and SELL BY AUCTION, during next month, the whole of the exceedingly valuable MACHINERY for PREPARING and SPINNING FLAX and TOW, in the mills called MELL MILLS, DROGHEDA, IRELAND.—Further particulars in future papers and catalogues, or at the offices of the auctioneer, of Kirkpatrik, Leeds, or Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES.—SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, in the month of May, unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, THREE HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLIERIES, known as CWM NEOL, TYLLECK, and YSTRADAIS. The CWM NEOL COLLIERY is situated in the valley of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, and by means of a short branch line joining the Taff Vale Railway the coal is conveyed to the Butte Docks, Cardiff, for shipment. The coal is known as Carr's Merthyr coal, is smokeless, and is of first-rate quality for steam purposes. The present openings are equal to an output of 350 tons daily. The minerals extend under a surface of 687 a. 3 r. 30 p., and are held subject to dead rents of £400 per annum, and galeage or royalty of 8d. per ton on large coal, and 4d. per ton on small coal. The seam of coal is about 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness.
The TYLLECK COLLIERY is situated in the Rhondda Valley, immediately adjoining the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, by which line the coals are conveyed to the Cardiff Docks. The quality of the coal is quite equal to the Merthyr coal. The thickness of the seam is about 6 ft., and the area is 951 a. 2 r. 20 p. There is one shaft sunk to the upper 4 ft. vein of coal, a depth of 154 yards from the surface, and the quantity to be raised is estimated at 80,000 tons per annum. The dead rent is £125 per annum, and the galeage varies from 3d. to 9d. per ton on the large and small coal. There is a farm attached to this colliery, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which a large outlay has been made in improvements, by draining and otherwise.
The YSTRADAIS COLLIERY is a situate in Cwm Gwish Valley (a portion of the Swansea Valley), and about 15 miles from the port of Swansea. The coal is anthracite; it is known in the market as the Brass Vein, and is considered the best anthracite shipped at Swansea. The thickness of the seams is 4 ft. 2 in., and it is won by a sloping drift into the mountain. The machinery is equal to an output of 200 tons per day. The minerals are held on lease, at a dead rent of £200 per annum, and galeage or royalty of 4d. and 8d. per ton on large and small coal.
More detailed advertisements will shortly appear, and in the meantime further particulars may be had of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Bank-buildings, E.C., of Messrs. COLEMAN, TURKHEAD, YOUNG, and Co., Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, E.C.

CORNWALL.—IMPORTANT SALE OF TIMBER.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Oak public-house, in the church town of the parish of Pillaton, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 30th day of March next, and following days (subject to such conditions as will be then and there read), about THREE THOUSAND splendid OAK TREES, now growing in the woods called respectively Lawn Wood, Park Wood, and Black Lake Wood, in the immediate vicinity of Newton Park.

The trees will, for the convenience of purchasers, be offered in lots (as already marked), averaging between 20 and 30 trees to a lot, with a few smaller lots.
The whole of the above timber is of mature growth, is of very superior quality, and well adapted for dockyard or other similar purposes.
The means of exit are unusually convenient, as the woods are intersected by roads, and an excellent parish road passes outside the hedge. The woods are distant only four and a half miles from several quays on the Tamar River, from whence there is water communication direct to Plymouth.

A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the day of sale, and the remainder at such time as will be named in the conditions.
N.B.—If winter cutting should be desired by any of the purchasers (to any extent), the seller will be open to an arrangement.
The sale will commence each day at Eleven for Twelve o'clock. Particulars of lots will appear on hand bills.

For viewing, apply to Mr. SPRY, at Newton Park, near Callington; and for further information to either Mr. GEO. B. COLLINS, solicitor, St. Columb, or Messrs. COODE, SHILSON, and Co., solicitors, St. Austell.—Dated February 26, 1859.

CRAFTNANT COPPER MINE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CRAFTNANT COPPER MINE, situated in the county of Merioneth, about three miles from Harlech, and the same distance from the shipping port of Llanabed. Up to the present time the working of the mines has consisted chiefly in driving levels to intersect the lodes; several have been cut, from which considerable quantities of ore were taken, and sold much above the price of Cornish ore; and it is now the opinion of the captain that it only requires a shaft to be sunk a sufficient depth to make it a rich and lasting mine.
For further particulars, apply to GEORGE WILSON, No. 2, George-street, Sheffield.

ANGLESEY.

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINES.—IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COPPER MINES AND SMELTING WORKS TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, comprising the entire set of the MONA MINE and the AMLWCH SMELTING WORKS, and an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the PARYS MINE, the whole being the property of the Marquess of Anglesey, and situated in the parish of Amlwch.

The former of these mines has been worked up to the present moment by the proprietor, The Parys Mine has been worked by a company under a lease, which will expire in October, 1859.
These well-known and justly celebrated mines continue to yield a very large quantity of copper ore, and present a fine field for the employment of capital, by which it is believed they may be brought to render a greatly increased produce.
Proposals may be received by Messrs. R. M. and F. LOWE, No. 2, Tanfield-court, Temple, London; and any further information may be obtained by application there, or to F. A. LEON, Esq., No. 22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London; J. P. BARNETT, Esq., Falmouth; Mr. GEORGE AUSTON, 1, Crescent Wharf, Birmingham; and Mr. THOMAS EVANS, Washington-buildings, Liverpool.

TO COAL MASTERS AND OTHERS.—HASLAND COLLIERY, CHESTERFIELD, TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, all that COLLIERY, PLANT, and PREMISES, together with the remainder of the valuable BED or SEAM of COAL, known by the name of the DUNSTONE COAL, and containing about TWENTY ACRES (more or less).

This colliery is capable of getting and turning out 100 tons of coal daily, and by laying out a small capital might be made one of the most lucrative collieries in the neighbourhood, being situated only some 400 yards from the Midland Railway, to which place, and at a small expense, a branch line might easily be laid.
The coal is well adapted for most, and especially the London market, and the top part of the vein, called the Smithy Coal, is a first-class article, and is much liked by all who have had occasion to use it.

The colliery, which is now at work, may be viewed on applying to Mr. FUSSELL, at the machine; and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. A. KNOWLES, solicitor, Chesterfield.

VALUABLE STEAM COLLIERY FOR SALE.—The LESSEES of one of the most promising STEAM COLLIERIES in South WALES, surface area 600 acres, containing six distinct seams of coal, are PREPARED to DISPOSE of their INTEREST in the LEASE, PLANT, live and dead stock, &c., on very easy terms to really influential parties, with a view to the formation of a joint-stock company, with an ample capital, and for which every facility will be given. Free shares in the new company would be taken for a very large portion of the consideration, and the balance may be paid in annuities spread over 10 or 12 years to come.

Upwards of £45,000 have been expended in opening out and carrying on the works to the extent of the present yield of 300 tons a day, with a prospect of increase. The colliery is advantageously known in the markets of Southern Europe, is classed in the list of the Admiralty, the Government of India, and the Imperial French Marine, &c., already extensively in use for locomotive engines on the railways in France.—Address, appointing an interview, J. D. BARNY, Esq., 45, Thurlow-square, Brompton, S.W.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

TO LET, the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, under lands in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY, SOUTH WALES, belonging to Lieut. Colonel S. Cowell Stepany, consisting of SEVENTEEN SEAMS OF COAL, varying in thickness from 2 to 9 ft.; numerous SEAMS of IRONSTONE, with ONE SEAM of BLACKBAND, about 16 in. thick.

The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and leads to the South Wales Railway, as well as to the ports of Kidwelly and Pembrey, the latter port being about eight miles distant, and having a floating dock capable of accommodating vessels of 600 tons and upwards.—For further particulars and to treat, apply to CHARLES BENNETT, Esq., solicitor, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to WILLIAM ROSSER, Esq., mining engineer, Llanelli, South Wales.

NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE ISLAND OF KAWAU.
Affording an opportunity to the minded speculator rarely met with. Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of freehold tenure, and situated on the east coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the northward of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the mainland, and forms one of the principal leading points for vessels entering the Hauraki Gulf, or Frith of the Thames.

The strait between it and the main land affords a safe anchorage and favourable navigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the office of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belongs. A royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

By order, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.
27, New Broad-street, London, E.C., September 16, 1858.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Loal Call.
5000 Western Copper Co. Inst.		2 32 6	7	214 526	Not

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Loal Call.
5000 Western Copper Co. Inst.		2 32 6	7	214 526	Not

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Non-P.	Pr. Bus. done.	Last Call.
5000	Panama Consols, St. Just.	2 10 6.	7	7 1/2 7 1/2	Feb. 1900
1000	Panama.	3 10 6.	3		
512	Penhaladra (lead)	13 0 0.	35		April, 1900
8000	Penhalis	1 0 0.	9	7 1/2	Sept. 1900
5000	Peiratt (silver-lead) [L.]	3 0 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2	Feb. 1900
1800	Penrhydydd (tin, cop.)	14 1 0.	2		
6400	Priddy's Wood (tin, cop.)	3 0 0.	26 1/2		
512	Pitbrean (tin), St. Agnes	7 0 0.	12		May, 1900
560	Pwll-y-Wheal (lead), Mold.	7 12 0.	12		
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	0 10 0.	3 1/2		
5000	Ramsley Hill (cp.) S. N. K. P.	1 5 0.	2 1/2		
3896	Raven Rock (cop.), Buckland	0 7 6.	3s.	2s. 3s.	Aug. 1900
12000	Redmore (copper and tin)	0 8 6.	6s.	6s. 6s.	Dec. 1900
4096	Respyr (copper)	0 8 6.	3 1/2		
15000	Ribbles (tin)	1 0 0.	4 1/2	4 1/2 5	
5000	Rifton (copper)	1 0 0.	18 1/2		Feb. 1900
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0.	2		No call.
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 10 0.	2 1/2		
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	2 9 0.		1 1/2 1 1/2	Feb. 1900
1024	Rosewarne & Herland United	2 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	April, 1900
5000	Round Hill (cop., id.), Salop.	2 5 6.	1 1/2		Mar. 1900
15000	Rushton Colliery	0 7 0.	8		July, 1900
6000	Seven Mines (lead) [L.]	1 6 6.	3 1/2		
5000	Sigford Consols	0 6 6.	1		
4096	Sinny Wh. Bull. (cop.)	0 10 0.	4		
200	Shropshire Blackwood [L.]	5 0 0.	4		Sept. 1900
512	South Bassett (cop.), Gwynnapp	4 0 8.	8		
6400	So. Buller & W. Penruthall	0 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Jan. 1900
4096	So. Carn. Wh. Hooper (cop.)	0 17 6.		1 1/2	Sept. 1900
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S. E.]	2 11 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	Feb. 1900
2000	South Clifford Utd., Gwynnapp	1 6 6.	2		
6153	S. Condour (tin, cp.) Camb.	0 17 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Jan. 1900
3108	So. Creiver (copper), Crowan	6 7 2.	1 1/2		Dec. 1900
6000	South Crosville (copper)	0 16 0.	3 1/2		
6000	South Cuddra (cop.), St. Aust.	0 14 0.	4	1/2	April, 1900
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarvon Cons.	5 0 0.	2 1/2		Nov. 1900
2000	South Gortland (cop.), Redruth	1 0 0.	2		
2000	South Herland and Relistian	0 8 0.	3 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Feb. 1900
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	3 0 0.	5		
512	South Penhaladra (lead)	4 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Jan. 1900
5537	So. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin.	3 7 0.	5		
1024	So. Providence (tin), S. H. N.	0 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Jan. 1900
4096	S. Wh. Selay, Mary Tavy, Dv.	0 5 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	Feb. 1900
11024	S. Wh. Cr. (cop.), near L.	7 3 6.	3 1/2		No call.
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.) St. Agnes	11 0 0.	18		Nov. 1900
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	2 0 0.	2		Dec. 1900
4000	Snow Brook, Plym. [L.]	3 16 0.	17 1/2		
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	1 0 0.	1 1/2		Dec. 1900
1000	Stoney Way [L.]	14 18 0.	3 1/2	7 9	Feb. 1900
920	Stray Park (cop. and tin)	1 0 0.	2 1/2		
6000	Sunny Side (id. iron), Durham	13 8 7.	1		Jan. 1900
1051	Swanpool (lead), Budock	5 0 0.	—		
5000	Tallies (silver-lead) [L.]	11 6 6.	16 1/2	1 1/2	Jan. 1900
5000	Tary Con. (cop.), near L.	11 6 6.	16 1/2	1 1/2	Jan. 1900
6400	Tees Side (id.), Cumberland	—	6 1/2	7 1/2	No call.
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 13 6.	17 1/2	15 17 1/2	Feb. 1900
6000	Tolcarne	1 30 0.	1		
4000	Tracton Silver-Lead [L.]	11 0 0.	2		Jan. 1900
1024	Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuth.	5 0 0.	5		
6000	Treburgett, Crowan [L.]	4 8 6.	5		Sept. 1900
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	2 0 0.	1	1	Jan. 1900
5000	Tretol & Messer Utd. (c. tin)	4 2 6.	—		
2500	Trevenen & Trevenhorne	14 1 0.	17 1/2	16 17	Oct. 1900
6000	Trevoone Consols, Falding	0 5 0.	3 1/2		
1024	Trevoone, Crowan, Cornwall	0 10 0.	3 1/2		
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead) [L.]	0 5 0.	3 1/2		
4000	Tyn-y-Worgold (slate, Cr.)	6 15 0.	3 1/2		
6000	Virtuoso Lady & Wh. Bedford	0 13 6.	3 1/2		
5000	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 2 6.	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	Feb. 1900
400	Wadhurst Ironstone Min. [L.]	5 0 0.	15 1/2		Fully paid
200	Waelias (lead), Denbigh	7 10 0.	25		
560	Wendron United (tin)	2 14 0.	2 1/2		
1024	Alford (copper), Black.	35 8 3.	37	20 25	Dec. 1900
2000	West Crinnis (tin, cop.)	1 6 6.	5		Feb. 1900
30000	West Devon Cons. (cop.), [L.]	1 0 0.	1		Fully paid
4000	West Dolcoath, Gwinnar [L.]	1 0 0.	1		Fully paid
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 6 0.	37s.	13s 13s	Oct. 1900
854	West Porkellis (tin), W.ondron	0 10 0.	1		
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	8 0 0.	2 1/2		Jan. 1900
256	West Stray Tor (cop.) Ellerton	10 0.	35		Feb. 1900
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	3 10 0.	3	4 5	Aug. 1900
1024	W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwynnapp	0 5 0.	1		
512	West Tons (cop., tin)	0 4 0.	22s.	1 1/2	
1479	West Trevelyan (tin, cop.)	0 6 6.	1 1/2		Dec. 1900
512	West Wheal Francis, Illogan	53 5 0.	14	9 11	Oct. 1900
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 12 6.	1 1/2		Jan. 1900
2560	W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uys Lel.	1 0 0.	1 1/2		
6000	Wheel Adlamms (copper, lead)	0 6 0.	3s.	15s. 16s.	Feb. 1900
6000	Wheel Agar (copper), Illogan	2 6 6.	3		Jan. 1900
8000	Wh. Amery (f. &c.), Christow	0 10 0.	6s.	5s. 6s.	No call.
1024	Wheel Annie (cop.), Gwinnar	2 2 8.	3 1/2		
19000	Wheel Bray (cop.), Altarnun.	1 2 0.	17s.		
512	Wh. Coston (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 0 0.	2		
100	Wheel Constant (silver-lead)	4 5 0.	6		Oct. 1900
6000	Wheel Crebor (copper)	4 5 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2 1 1/2	Jan. 1900
5120	Wheel Cupid (cop.), Redruth.	3 4 0.	2		
6000	Wheel Eliza (cop.), Whitch.	1 0 0.	3 1/2		
1024	Wheel Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	5 15 6.	3		
1000	Wheel Emly (cop.), Gwithian	2 0 0.	10		
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	1 2 6.	4		April, 1900
12000	Wh. Emma Exten (cop.) Buck.	0 1 6.	3 1/2		
1070	Wheat Agnes (tin), Wendron	18 16 1.	10		Feb. 1900
2000	Wheat Falmouth (tin, &c.)	1 10 0.	1 1/2		Jan. 1900
720	Wheat Franco (sil.-id.) [L.]	0 0 0.	1	1	Fully paid
2948	Wheat Fursden (tin), S. H. N.	1 0 0.	1 1/2		
6000	Wheat Grenville (copper)	5 3 0.	3s.	3s. 3s.	Jan. 1900
5120	Wheat Harriett, Camborne	2 12 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	Feb. 1900
1000	Wheat Hender (cop.), Crowan	2 12 0.	2 1/2		
6000	Wh. Henry, Helva. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0.	—		
6000	Wheat Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	0 5 0.	2 1/2		
4800	Wh. Laidcott (lead), St. Iva.	2 10 8.	3s.	3s. 3s.	May, 1900
2000	Wheat Mary (tin, cop.)	12 1 0.	9s.	8 9	Dec. 1900
6000	Wh. Mary Ennery (tin), Redruth	6 6 6.	7s.		
128	Wheat Polmar, St. Austell	25 0 0.	40		
3900	Wheat Pollard (copper)	0 15 8.	1 1/2		
2877	Wheat Russell (cp.) Tavistock	2 5 6.	1 1/2		Oct. 1900
4096	Wheat Sidney, Plympton	1 18 9.	1		
6000	Wheat Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2 7 6.	1 1/2	2s. 2s.	Nov. 1900
4000	Wheat Trebry (tin), Plympton	0 2 6.	3 1/2		
512	Wh. Trebusa (cop.) Gwynnapp	25 10 0.	8 1/2		
6000	Wheat Union (cop.), Redruth	1 19 0.	2 1/2		Oct. 1900
2000	Wheat Unity (cop., tin), Gwinnar	9 9 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Jan. 1900
1024	Wh. Uys (tin, cop.), Redruth	2 4 0.	10		Jan. 1900
6000	Wheat Welcome (tin, cop.)	1 9 6.	4		No call.
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L. &c.]	1 9 6.	4s.	4s. 5s.	Dec. 1900
4096	Wyer Consols, Buckfastleigh.	0 9 3.	1		Dec. 1900
4096	Yarmer (copper), Devon	1 10 6.	1 1/2		Dec. 1900
6000	Zeal Manor (cop.), [L. 30s.]	1 2 6.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Dec. 1900

MISCELLANEOUS

Shares.		Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Exch.
50000	Anglican Smelt., Reduc. & Coal Co. [L.]	0	10	0	—
550	Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	1000	0	0	250
20000	Australian Agricultural	19	0	0	34
20000	Australian Royal Mail	10	0	0	1
6000	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A.	50	0	0	40
3261	Ditto H. 7 per cent. till 1862.	20	0	0	21
11739	Ditto C.	20	0	0	—
8915	Canada	30	0	0	13
3000	Channel Islands Telegraph [L.]	10	0	0	—
200000	Crystal Palace.	5	0	0	13
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5	0	0	5
60000	Eastern Steam.	20	0	0	2
70000	Electric Telegraph.	100	0	0	103
7199	Ditto (New).	10	0	0	13 pm.
70000	Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co.	5	0	0	13
34564	European and American Steam [L.]	9	0	0	13
25000	Indian and Australian Telegraph	0	2	0	—
50000	London Discount	5	0	0	13
80000	London General Omnibus	4	0	0	13
80000	National Discount	5	0	0	13
1724	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land	80	0	0	18
26676	North British Australian [S.E.]	1	0	0	1
50000	Oriental Gas	1	0	0	1
120000	Pel River Land and Mines	1	0	0	1
30000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	0	0	58
20000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam (New)	10	0	0	13 pm.
40000	Red Sea and India Telegraph	2	0	0	23
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60	0	0	65
10000	Rhymney New	16	0	0	73
10000	Rhymney Iron	50	0	0	26
200000	Scottish Australian Investment	1	0	0	1
14200	South Australian Land.	25	0	0	38
75000	Submarine Telegraph Serip.	1	0	0	1
600000	Submarine Telegraph Registered	1	0	0	1
10000	Trust & Loan Co., Upper Canada [S.E.]	5	0	0	—
10000	Van Diemen's Land	28	10	0	11

MISCELLANEOUS

Shares.		Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Exch.
50000	Anglican Smelt., Reduc. & Coal Co. [L.]	0	10	0	—
550	Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	1000	0	0	250
20000	Australian Agricultural	19	0	0	34
20000	Australian Royal Mail	10	0	0	1
6000	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A.	50	0	0	40
3261	Ditto H. 7 per cent. till 1862.	20	0	0	21
11739	Ditto C.	20	0	0	—
8915	Canada	30	0	0	13
3000	Channel Islands Telegraph [L.]	10	0	0	—
200000	Crystal Palace.	5	0	0	13
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5	0	0	5
60000	Eastern Steam.	20	0	0	2
70000	Electric Telegraph.	100	0	0	103
7199	Ditto (New).	10	0	0	13 pm.
70000	Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co.	5	0	0	13
34564	European and American Steam [L.]	9	0	0	13
25000	Indian and Australian Telegraph	0	2	0	—
50000	London Discount	5	0	0	13
80000	London General Omnibus	4	0	0	13
80000	National Discount	5	0	0	13
1724	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land	80	0	0	18
56676	North British Australian [S.E.]	1	0	0	1
50000	Oriental Gas	1	0	0	1
120000	Pel River Land and Mines	1	0	0	1
30000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	0	0	58
20000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam (New)	10	0	0	13 pm.
40000	Red Sea and India Telegraph	2	0	0	23
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60	0	0	65
10000	Rhymney New	16	0	0	73
10000	Rhymney Iron	50	0	0	26
200000	Scottish Australian Investment	1	0	0	1
14200	South Australian Land.	25	0	0	38
75000	Submarine Telegraph Serip.	1	0	0	1
600000	Submarine Telegraph Registered	1	0	0	1
10000	Trust & Loan Co., Upper Canada [S.E.]	5	0	0	—
10000	Van Diemen's Land	28	10	0	11

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